PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future, Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHMADUKE BIRKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX NO. 6 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921. TWO ANNAS

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
8th Mar.	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
18th ,,	DONGOLA	8,056
19th ,,	CHINA (a)	7,952
26th ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th ,,	SALDORA	158,75
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodatioa available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 10th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MASSOBRA ..	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA ..	8,146

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
9th March	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong & Shanghai
,,	MOREA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
11th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	LMASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th ,,	PURNEA	Busrah direct.
9th ,,	CHAKDARA	Do.
9th ,,	TAROBA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5879	18th Feb.	5th Mar
Tsushima ,,	Y. Okuno	6746	8th Mar.	10th ,,
(b) Tomiura ,,	J. Wada	3821	17th ,,	24th ,,
Delagoa ,,	A. Kusakari	7148	18th ,,	29th ,,
Tenzan ,,	M. Kitamura	4021	4th Apr.	16th Apr.

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.

(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

K. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	9th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S Arai	27th Feb	10th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kendo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CREIGHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1918.

	Rs.	R. P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,017	8 0
Reserve Funds	15,89,858	4 0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
7924

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,492
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,708

DIRECTORS.

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,663
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,337

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened at favourable terms Rules on application.

E. A. [illegible]
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHOR. CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Re. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Re. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, ourabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUHA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.

BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short periods one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and upwards and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305, Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 369, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Sarocpchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pregjee Scorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality,

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Pork sausages "Home made" per lb 1/8.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines, it works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barac—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kesar dyoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
Is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERS
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MAHADEO & SON,
296-298 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

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Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Je-brocades, tissues, table-centres, rses, brassware, rare Pictures.
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GUPTA'S
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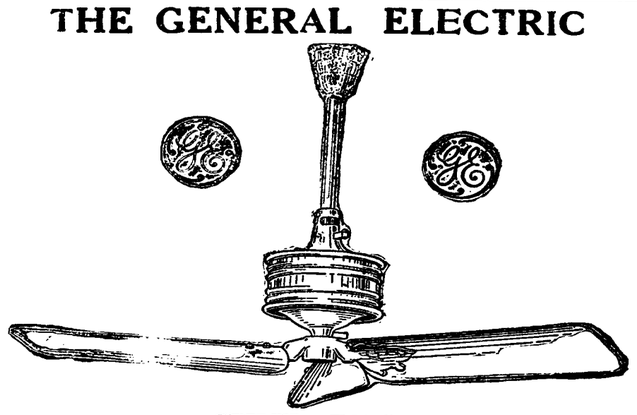
Chemists & Druggists
Zitarazo Building (Near Crawford Market).
Chemicals, Drugs, Paten Medicines, Perfumeries, Hospital appliances and Sick requisites Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.,
ALWAYS AT HAND
LARGE FRESH STOCK
UNBEATABLE.
Service Uniformly Prompt. Right, Satisfying
All up country orders executed promptly and with greatest care.
Credit accounts with Government Departments and Standing firms opened.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegram:—Thinenco. Telephone No. 3826
BOMBAY. Post Box No. 314

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC



CEILING FANS.
Complete with 3 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Canopies, and Speed Regulators, etc. 220/250 Volts.....Rs. 200/- each.
Special Price for quantities.
Apply: **THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,**
16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

India's National Cure FOR Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all other Fevers.

Sold Everywhere.

Madon Sons & Co.,
Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

"LIBERTY"

FOR

AUTO ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the best

The Liberty Motor Co.
Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay No. 4.
Telegram—"WIREWHEEL"

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.

You will never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

Sole Agents:—

Comar & Co.
Army Contractors
Frere Road.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.
We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.
We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay
GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER.
SOLE AGENT

THE
Wellknown Gents Tailors of Fort

PATRONISED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS
"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns	.. Rs.	53-8
Do. do. Sleeping Bags ingle Layer	.. ,,	38-8
Do. do. do. do. ouble do.	.. ,,	51-8
Do. do. Rugs Fine Quality	.. .. ,,	33-0

Up country Orders by V. P. P.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & COMPANY, TAILORS,
20, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4008. Telegrams "ARACO."

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telepone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
Heating Plates,
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.
Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

Special Lines for March.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

Afternoon Lounge Suits, Nut Brown Serge, Fine quality Rs. 85.
Smart Lounge Suits of Superfine Navi Serge Rs. 75, 80, 85.
Stylish Suits of Nut Brown Fancy Herring-Bone Serge Rs. 85.
Summer-Weight Flannel Suits, in Navy Dark Green, with neat White Stripes .. .. .. Rs. 59-8
Officers' Khaki Wool Uniforms, Very Special Rs. 55 & 85.
Gent's. Smart Blazers of Light weight Navy Flannel, with neat White and Red Stripes, with Gilt Buttons Rs. 30 each.
Useful Sports Coats of Flecked Tweed Rs. 19 only.
Knicker Breeches of Serviceable Tweeds Rs. 14-8 only.
Serviceable Business Suits of White Drill (2 Pieces) .. .. Rs. 10, 12, & 14.
Dressy Business Hot Weather Suits in Serviceable Tussores (2 Pieces) .. .. .. Rs. 10 to 30 per suit.
Parsee and Hindu Long Coats of strong Benares Cord Silk .. .. Rs. 14-8 each.
Hindu Long Coats of Gandhi White Khadi (Defies the Dhoby) .. .. Unlined Rs. 7-8 each.
Smart Neglige Mercerised Shirts, White Ground with Effective Black and Coloured Stripes .. .. Rs. 5-8 each.
Neat Business Shirts of Striped Cambric Rs. 3 each.
Fine Texture Cream Silk Shirts, Guaranteed to wash and wear well .. .. Rs. 9 each.
Super-Twill Tennis Shirts .. .. ..Rs. 2-8 & 2-14.
Soft Collars of white Twill, Fine Drill and Silk As. 5 to Re 1 each.
Gent's. Pyjama Suits of Fine Quality Cotton, with Smart Stripes from .. .. .. Rs. 5-8 per suit.

THE LEADING TAILORS—
Asoka Swadeshi Stores
LIMITED
(TAILORING DEPARTMENT)
ASOKA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET
BOMBAY No. 2.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1835.

WORDS OF WARNING.

Many people take insufficient heed of a slight headache, a failing appetite, frequent biliousness, an undue weariness of the body, a state of flatulence or a condition of constipation. They think they will "soon be all right"—that these slight ailments will soon pass off." This is not a wise and prudent policy. It should be an urgent matter with everybody to cure dyspeptic troubles in the earliest stages. Little ailments—so-called—often have an unexpected way of developing into serious illnesses. It is necessary therefore, to check them at once. Nor is this difficult. Such disturbance of the digestive system as results from sluggish liver and kidneys, from torpid bowels, from a stomach lacking tone, is effectively corrected by the use of that reliable remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.
Sold everywhere
in boxes, price, 1s 3d and 3s 0d.

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling, and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and substracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.
The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.
Apply to:—
BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara, Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

KATOL

STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POMDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOUND.

FOUND.—On the Esplanade Road, opposite the Y. M. C. A., hut on FRIDAY, March 4th A SUM OF MONEY in notes. Anybody claiming and giving proof of possession to the Head Police Office or the Officer Commanding, Marine Lines Camp, will receive the amount back. C8582

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New Address, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrolment there. R2661

IF you are in need of any sort of Domestic Servants certified, write to the RELIABLE AGENCY, established 1873, Camp Poona, who supply promptly. R2657

LOOK SHARP—Apply to-day and obtain District Agency from Varsney Metal Works for Abjash Patent Locks on decent commission Varshney Building, Aligarh City. R2649

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST, preferably a lady. Apply at first instance to Box No. 1897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8552

WANTED.—A TYPIST, experienced salary Rs. 40 to 50 Apply to Box No. 1880 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2609

WANTED—An ASSISTANT MILLER for a leading Local Flour Mill. Apply with terms and salary to Box No 1909 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8602

WANTED—MAN to learn practically and also by post an easy method of preparing fine pure toilet soap for Rs. 2-8 and 1-8 respectively. Apply to Box No. 1907, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." R2666

WANTED—QUALIFIED MOTOR FOREMEN and FITTERS, only thoroughly experienced men need apply stating salary required. Apply Box No. 1904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". C8571

WANTED—An English CORRESPONDENCE Clerk and a Mehtaji for Gujarati account books with English knowledge. Apply to MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, 206, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. R 2663

REQUIRED—A MANAGER at Basra, Mesopotamia, knowing photographic business—also 3 clerks knowing typing and accounts. Good salaries and free quarters. Apply Box No. 1908, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." C8598

WANTED—For H. High School, Kotah (Raj), a well-qualified DRAWING MASTER, start Rs. 50 with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to THE HEADMASTER C8557

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK, well experienced in export and import correspondence for two hours in night. Apply stating terms and salary to Box No. 1881 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2611

WANTED—One experienced and clever CUSTOM CLEARING CLERK, one having enough experience in engineering stores and steel material need apply to Box No. 1898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8553

WANTED—A good TYPIST for a firm deling in Hardware and Mill Stores, only experienced men should apply Pay Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2644

WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICULATES knowing Urdu for Muslim National High School, Sandhurst Road, Dongri. Apply to PRINCIPAL. R2646

WANTED

WANTED.—Applications from ambitious men for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER." Sent post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot. R2615

WANTED AT ONCE—Wanted to buy large quantities of Lignite and Shale. Delivery must be guaranteed Apply with samples to G. G. VYAS, 47A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. R 2665

A gentleman with influential connections proceeding shortly to Europe and America is open to undertaking commissions and establishing trade connections. Apply Box No. 1509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2662

WANTED—TO BUY TINPLATES. Write size, weight and quantity price available. Apply Box No. 2623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2623

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER to invest about Rs. 10,000 in a running business yielding 75 per cent. profit. Particulars from Box No. 1899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2638

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass for our Cash Prize Sale. Pay from Rs. 45 upwards according to work Good opportunity for spare time work. Also one TRAVELLING AGENT on Rs. 150 GOOD LUCK INK STORES, Post Box 873, Bombay 7. R 2692

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra. R 2696 8063

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8367

FOR SALE—One SCHIEDMAYER PIANO in perfect order. Price Rs. 800 or offer. Apply Box No. 1874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2599

A thorough going "HUMBER" CAR on sale, five seater, price moderate. Please apply to PURSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., Masjid Bander Road, Post No. 3. R2641

BEST "STAR" Brand Typewriter carbon papers, foolscap size at Rs. 5-2 per box of 100 sheets. Apply Box No. 1906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2652

FOR SALE.—4 miles track of second hand LIGHT PORTABLE RAILS of 18 lbs. supplied complete with iron sleepers, fish plates, bolts and nuts. Apply ENGINEER AND CO., PYDHONI, Bombay 3. R 2603

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

FOR SALE—English Double LEATHER BELTINGS 6in., 7in., 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in. and 14in. English Cast Iron Flanged PIPES 2½in., 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2626

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply H. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. R2631

FOR SALE—RICHARD BRAZIER, 14 H.P. Sedan Body. Practically new. Owner going home. Must sell. Open to offers. Apply MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. C8579

FOR SALE—Just arrived a consignment of 3 German Cars, 4-seater, capable of doing 50 miles per gallon and 45 miles per hour at Rs. 4,500. Apply MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. C8580

12-15 FIAT FOR SALE. Owner going home, 5-seater touring car, always driven by owner. Overhauled and in very good running order. Suitable for taxi. Price Rs. 3,300 or offers. Apply Major KUNHARDT, BYCULLA CLUB, Bombay. R 2668

FOR SALE—IDEAL PLOTS for garden houses, adjoining Andheri-Kurla Road. Ten minutes' drive from Andheri Station. Area about 2,054 square yards. Road frontage 138 feet each. Apply in person or through broker to THOS. D'ALMEIDA, Boran Road, Bandra. R2653

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. & and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters, Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

SNOW WHITE BARYTES and other minerals such as RED OCHRE and YELLOW OCHRE, etc., of the finest and the best quality can be had from us at very cheap rates. We are the only mine-holders of Snow White Barytes in Rajputana. Agents also wanted. For terms and other particulars please write to Messrs. VARMAN BROTHERS, Contractors and Agents, Alwar. R2647

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 2 Cols., 110	120
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, slightly used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt.	275
Underwood Portable, with Case, New	215
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New	225
Underwood 5, latest, used few days	320
Remington 10, latest, used few days	350

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Large FIRE PROOF GODOWNS at Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply ESOOFALLY EBRAHIMJI BANDUKWALLA, No. 15, Mount Road, Mazagon. R2660

SHOP TO LET in crowded center of Globe Cinema. Rare opportunity for dealers of Motor Accessories. Write Box No 1910, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2659

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. 'Phone to 428. R2628

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajabhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2556

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, 426 432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, electric light and telephone. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle. R2598

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A furnished Bungalow "KENNILWORTH" TO BE LET at Ootakamund, Snowden Road, for the season or for the whole year. Apply Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, No. 7-8, Club Road, Byculla. R2594

TO BE LET; for respectable Hindus, newly built building, Centre Road, Kamatipura Corner, 11th and 12th Lane, 1 minute from tramway with shops, motor-garages and three floors with electric lights and all family-comforts. R 2664

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. Ismail Saboo, our manager, were dispensed with with effect from the 8 February, 1921.

We therefore request our numerous customers not to deal with him or make any payments to him on our Firm's account. If after this notice any one dealing with him or making payment to him on our behalf, will do so at their own risk.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
General Merchants,
East Street, Poona. C8569

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, INDORE.

MARCH 23RD TO APRIL 6TH, 1921.

ARRANGEMENTS will be made for the boarding and lodging of (1) Distinguished Guests, (2) Artists and (3) Professionals.

Visitors will be provided with free lodging and volunteers will help them in the matter of boarding if necessary.

Certain number of Professionals only will be given travelling expenses, single fare to and fro at the discretion of the Working Committee and according to their merits.

March 15th will be the latest date for the receipt of the intimation of intending visitors and guests.

H. A. TALCHERKER,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C8574

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Meadow Street, Fort. 7143

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 28th day of February, 1921, the final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders, who have not yet sent in their First-Call moneys in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 15th March, 1921, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Dated 1st March, 1921.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C8500

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th "	encouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT in the TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO GOVERNMENT. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of two years, with prospect of permanency to a suitable man. Salary Rs. 1,000 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be subject to the Indian Civil Service Regulations. If he resides out of India a free passage out and home will be granted.

Candidates should not be more than 38 years of age, must be fully qualified as members of either the Surveyor's Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Town Planning Institute or a recognised Engineering College. They must be competent valuers and have a thorough knowledge of the use of Valuation Tables and the theory of valuation, and have had experience of planning, developing and laying out of open and built over areas. A knowledge of traffic requirements in towns, and housing of industrial communities and the poorer classes will be a recommendation.

Applications which should be received not later than 15th April, 1921, must state date of birth and full details of candidate's experience and be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials of professional qualifications, marked "Assistant" and addressed to:—

A. E. MIKAMS. F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to the Government
of Bombay,
POONA (INDIA).
C8529

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CHILDREN GUILD OF SERVICE.

((BOMBAY BRANCH.)

THE CHILDRENS' GUILD OF SERVICE is now prepared to consider applications for six free Studentships from Children under 14, of any nationality. The Guild will school, feed and clothes these Charity-Children and will provide their text books, etc.

A free bed will be maintained at one of the principal Hospitals in Bombay for Indian Children only. The undersigned will be glad to receive recommendations.

Communications to be made to:—
MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
(Vice-President).
Napeon Sea Road,
Telephone 1645.
or to
MISS JERBAI D. AVASIA
(Hony Secretary.)
(C/o "Jame-Jamshed" Office,
or Seva Sadan, Gamdevi.
Telephone 1306. C8524

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company members whose calls are in arrears are requested to pay at the registered office of the Company at Canada Building, Fort, on or before the 31st day of March, Next, the amount of such calls with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the day on which such calls ought to have been paid by them upto the day of actual payment and the members whose calls are in arrears are further informed that in the event of such arrears of calls and interest not being paid on or before the 31st day of March, next, the shares in respect of which such calls are owing will be forfeited without notice in accordance with articles 25 of the Company's Articles of Association.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.
C 8537

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra", September.
S. S. "Swazi" sailed on 15th January, 1921.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1922

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 76in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Re. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7998

WANTED

WANTED for the Rawalpindi Municipality, a HEALTH OFFICER, only those who hold diplomas of D.P.H. of any British University or are medical graduates should apply. Preference will be given to D.P.H. Salary for a D.P.H. Rs. 400—25—600 and according to qualifications to a non D.P.H. medical graduate. C8565

FOR SALE.

AN up-to-date MOTOR REPAIRS and GENERAL ENGINEERING SHOP in Delhi. Machinery recently imported from England and just erected and fully equipped under expert European supervision. The whole Workshop is ready to start work at a moment's notice, but has not yet been used. An excellent opportunity for Capitalists anxious to invest in Machinery for Metal and Wood work, prices of which have risen on account of exchange, new budget taxation and shipping difficulties. Lease of land and buildings to go with Machinery as for a going concern. Full staff of experienced workers ready. For particulars apply to Box No. 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8567

NCTICE.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on Friday, the 25th March, 1921, for the supply from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 (i.e., for the official year ending 31st March, 1922), of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials of which samples available can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where forms of tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each tender should be addressed to the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay, and marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposit.

4. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. P. BRANDER,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Town Hall,
Bombay, 8th March, 1921. C8601

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8548

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m., which will be delivered over to them in due course (except on Saturdays).

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C8556

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ALL the members of the above Association are hereby informed that an Urgent General Meeting of this Association will be held on the 9th March, 1921, at the Hall of the Association, at 12 noon, (S. T.) to consider the question of opening the business.

(Sd) GURDASRAM AGRAWAL,
(Sd) DULERAI VANECHAND DESAI
Honorary Secretaries.
R2689

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that my son by name HARIDAS TRICAMDAS is living separate from me. All are, therefore, warned not to deal with him at all in my name and on my behalf. In spite of this, if any one will deal with him I will not be responsible for any act of his. I hereby further inform the public that whatever properties either moveable or immoveable I have got are all my self acquired properties and my said son Haridas Tricamdas has no right or interest of any sort whatsoever therein.

TRICUMDAS KULIANJEE.
Sopari Baug Road,
Parel, 8th March, 1921. R2670

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the Clearing House will be held on the 9th March, 1921, at the Hall of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Limited, at 12 noon, to consider the present situation of the Trade and the decision of the Cotton Contracts Board.

(Sd) BANKEYLAL TALIWALA,
(Sd.) AMRATLAL LAXMICHAND KHOKHANI,
Joint Secretaries.
R2669

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1921, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of February, 1921, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting Clause VI thereof.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

By order of the Board,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, the 22nd day of February, 1921.
C8451

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of February, 1921, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting Clause VI thereof.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

By order of the Board,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, the 22nd day of February, 1921.
C8452

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PETROL will be supplied to our Regular Customers in fair quantities at Rs. 1-10 per gallon

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,
17, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C8576

NOTICE.

THE Modern Diagnostician and Therapeutist Dr. H. C. Sarcar, M.B., Med. Exm. H. C. I. Soc. and Sat. I. I. I. Comp Ld. (Late) M.A.C.S., M.A.Y.C., (U. S. A.) F.S.Sc., (Lond.) M. I.M.A. (Cal.) in on a short visit here and taking up those stubboon cases that have baffled all means of experts. Also removing wonderfully most at the surgical complaints by the aid of internal and external medicines only. Enquire NATIONAL HOTEL, Poona. R2667

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN AND SILK MILLS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 16th day of March 1921 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy the Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8585

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY AGA KHAN TOURNMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MAIDAN.
TO-DAY'S MATCHES:—

4-15 p.m. Crusaders versus Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch.
5-30 p.m. Shropshire Regiment versus B. B. & C. I. Railway Bombay.

Prices of Admission:
First enclosure (entrance opposite Marine Line Camp) One Rupee.
Second enclosure (entrance from Waudby Road) Eight annas.

LADIES AND BOYS HALF PRICE.

Seasons tickets, admitting to all Tournament matches, eight rupees first enclosure and four rupees second enclosure. Season tickets may be obtained at the gates.

Season tickets, for ladies and boys Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8-0. C8588

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and in the matter of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, Limited, Now in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 209 OF THE ABOVE ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all creditors of the Company that a meeting of the creditors of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Tuesday the 29th day of March, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of determining whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the Liquidators appointed by the Company.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY,
Liquidators of the Company.
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8584

LEGAL NOTICE.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

SORABJI CAWASJI PETIT ... Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS, Esq. ... Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in the above matter on the 21st day of January, 1921, on the hearing of a petition presented by the abovenamed petitioner, who is a Director of the Company to have the Company wound up by the Court, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the EMPIRE THEATRE, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to ascertain whether the Shareholders desire the Company to be wound up by the Court as prayed by the petitioned abovenamed, or whether they desire that it should continue. In the event of the Shareholders passing a Resolution to continue the Company, they shall be at liberty after Mr. Moos leaves the Chair to take such steps as they may deem advisable for the continuance of the management.

All proxies duly signed as required by the Articles of Association should be in favour of a Shareholder and should be posted or delivered to the undersigned, so as to reach his office not later than 4 p.m. on Friday, the 4th day of March, 1921.

Dated at Bombay, this 7th day of February, 1921.

N. H. MOOS,
Provisional Liquidator.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 8256

PUBLIC NOAICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced CLERK on Rs. 50 per mensem for the office of Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. Candidate must be a matriculate and must possess through knowledge of office work. Apply with copies of testimonials, while will not be returned, to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Indian Station Hospital, Deesa.

C 8597

BRICKS.

FIRST CLASS KILU BURNT BRICKS ½ inch thicker than Kalya size available in large quantities for sale. Apply for particulars and samples to A. D. SHAH, Tara Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Telephone No. 1924.

C 8591

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 30th March 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th to 31st of March, 1921, both dates inclusive.

Dated 5th day of March, 1921.

By order of the Bord.

(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

C 8593

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 19,500 tons of Portland Cement.

Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the uSperintending Engineer, Fourth Project Division, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development before Twelve Noon (S.T.) on the 22nd March, 1921, at which time they will be opened.

Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 in cash, or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development, as earnest money.

This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 20,000 in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Old Customs House Yard,
Fort, Bombay, dated, the 7th March 1921.

C8595

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY are proceeding to select Lecturers for recommendation to the Senate for the University Lectureships sanctioned in connection with the development of post-graduate teaching on the following subjects:—

SANSKRIT—at Bombay—on Caska's Nirukta.

SANSKRIT—at Poona—on Vedanta Shastra.

PERSIAN—at Bombay—on Nasoruddin Tusi.

Akhlaq-i-Naseri.
Anwari Qasid.

PERSIAN—at Poona.

PHILOSOPHY—at Bombay—on a general course on Ethics.

PHILOSOPHY—at Poona—on Psychology.

MARATHI—at Bombay—on Jnaneshwari, Chap. 13-15. Eknath Bhagvat, Chap. 8 to 10. Tilak's Gitarahasya.

MARATHI—at Poona Do.

URDU. CANARESE—at Bombay—Some subject to be selected by a competent scholar.

GUJARATI—at Ahmedabad or Bombay Do.

HISTORY—at Bombay—Mediaeval European History or Colonial History.

HISTORY—at Poona—Sources of Maratha History and their relative value.

or

Ancient Indian History.

Applicants should be Professors or Lecturers of Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University or gentlemen with an established reputation on the subject they propose to treat.

The courses should be framed with reference to books and courses prescribed for the M. A. Examination but should not be limited to the mere exposition of prescribed texts.

The course of lectures should normally number twenty-four of one hour each and a tutorial class should be held in connection with each of them of at least half an hours duration.

The lectures will be given in the monsoon and winter terms, normally twelve lectures in each term.

An honoraium of Rs. 500 per course of lectures will be given. Lecturers who have to travel to deliver the lectures will receive in addition a special allowance of Rs. 150.

Those who are prepared to offer themselves for one of the above lectureships under these conditions and terms are required to supply before the 18th March 1921, *a sketch syllabus* of the lines they intend their lectures to take.

Such of the applicants as have been approved by the Senate will be asked to supply more detailed syllabuses and a list of reference books relating to the subject they are to lecture on.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay 8th March, 1921.

C8587

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMAL.
and
THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society and Hospital will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1921, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Baronet, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Reports together with the audited Statements of Accounts of the Society and the Hospital for the year 1919.
(2) To elect Members of the Executive and the General Committees of the Society and the Hospital.
(3) To set apart a sum of Rs. 35,000 from the Surplus Funds of the BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL for ANIMALS, and to add the same to the HOSPITAL TRUST FUNDS.
(4) To tender the best thanks of the Society to the Cotton and Grain Merchants and to Mill Owners and Agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals.

By Order of the Executive Committee.

D. M. COLAH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

C8589

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on Friday the 25th March 1921 for the supply of:—

(1) Blue Black Ink Powders.
(2) Blue Black Ink Liquid in bottles.
(3) Red Sealing Wax, and
(4) Round Pewter Ink stands with inkwells of China or Glass all of country manufacture to this department during the official year commencing on 1st April 1921 and ending on 31st March 1922.

2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders of each packet must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.

3. In the case of Sealing Wax (Red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weight 2 lbs.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of each of the articles separately packed with the lowest rate per dozen or per lb. as the case may be at which the tenderer is prepared to supply the articles delivered free of all charges into the Stationery Godowns, Town Hall, Bombay.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) in the case of each article which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the necessary agreement.

6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the tenderer whose offer is accepted for the due performance of the contract:—

In the case of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders Rs. 300.
In the case of (2) Blue Black Ink Liquid Rs. 300.
In the case of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders Rs. 200.
In the case of (4) Round Pewter Ink stands Rs. 50.

7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Tenders in each should be superscribed as under:—

"Tender for the supply of "
and should be addressed to the "Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay."

J. P. BRANDER,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Town Hall.
Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

C 8600

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUNCHORDAS HURJIWAN and MATHURADAS HARIDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our clients The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the undermentioned properties.

All persons having or claiming any estate right title interest claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lieu, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same know in writing to the undersigned at their office at the Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate on the Northern side of the Elphinstone Road, otherwise called Purbhadevi Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, 214, 333, 346, 488, and 599 and New Number 3571, 3867, 4060, 4076, and 4511 and Old Survey No. 513, 514, and 521, and New Survey Nos. 1/1816, and 1 and 2/1819 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3054 (1), 3054 (1a), 3054 (2), 3054 (3), 3054 (4) 3055 (1 and 2), 3053, 3055 (5), 3056 (2), and 3056 (3) Street Nos. 518aa, 518a, 518b, 518c, 519, 519a, 517, 519b, 520a, and 520b, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the properties of Bhagvandas Moorldhar, Khunderao Bailiff, and Kulliandas Kupram on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Gayaji on or towards the East by Public Passage, and on or towards the South partly by Public passage and partly by the properties of Dhun Mills.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land, situate on the Northern side of Elphinstone Road, otherwise called Purbhadevi Road, without the Fort in the island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4258 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52, 214, 333, 346, 488 and 599 and New Nos. 3571, 3867, 4060, 4076, and 4511 and old survey Nos. 513, 514, and 521 and New Survey Nos. 1/1816 and 1 and 2/1819 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G No. 3438 (1), 3438 (2), Street No. 502, 902A 902B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Dhun Mill and Co., on or towards the South by the property of Diamond Mill on or towards the East by a Public Passage, on or towards the West by the property of Dhun Mill and Co., which said hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly hereinbefore described are more particularly delineated in the map or plan thereof hereto annexed and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and marked A and B.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1921.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C 8588

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

T. S. C. Nos. and Balanced T. S. C. Nos. 19698 and 4232 in respect of 25 and 18 shares respectiveiy of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise Duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

C 8592

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGVANJI JAGJIVANDAS SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing Survey Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 68, 69 and part of 70 admeasuring 60,612 square yards with the building or structure and well thereon and bounded on or towards the West by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on or towards the EAST partly by land bearing Survey No. 47 and partly by part of Survey No. 70 on or towards the SOUTH by part of Survey Nos. 67 and 70 and on or towards the NORTH partly by a public passage and partly by Survey No. 47 which said premises as to the portion thereof situate at Pahadi within the limits of Malad Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thanna bear.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Phalni No.
195	68 of	1	0
197	69	1	0
200	70	0	6

and as to the portion thereof situate at Chinchavli Pot Tukdi Bandra District Thanna bear

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Phalni No.
Nil	43	1	0
Nil	44	1	0
Nil	45	1	0
Nil	46	1	0
Nil	46	0	1

WADIA GANDHI & CO.,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort
Bombay 8th March 1921.

C8599

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLSA MOHOLLA OR NARAN DHURU STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit NO. 3585 OF 1919.

Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Ebrahim Haji Ahmed & others ... Defendants.

By order of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Sale Mahomed and others were Defendants) and confirmed as such Receiver in Suit No. 3585 of 1919, on the 18th day of October 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenement and chawls and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru or Beebeejan Street or Copper-Smith Row in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 224 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1280 and 1303 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 909 Street Nos. 62-68 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the property of Abubaker Begmahomed ou or towards the North by the property of Essa Motiwala and on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Cassum Mitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receiver's Attorneys, Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. at their Office No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday, 11th March 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Brass' pigs, aluminium pigs, gun metal pigs, metal Pewter pigs, Zinc old. Tents I. P. Flies Inner, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs, Lamps old. Watches, Water Bottles, Tubs, spoons, Forks, Knives Stoves, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels old, Gunny Old, Canvas old, Tin old, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, cordagecotton old, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, Tools, Bellows, Vices, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamed ware, web old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, ammunation Boxes, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old, Brass cooking pots, Doosootie old, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Balances spring, Timber firewood, Camp keetles, Drums, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

R 2630

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Suit No. 1033 of 1918.

Zulekhabai, widow of Mahomed Abdul Rehman Batliwala.
vs.
Khotubai, daughter of Mahomed Abdul Rehman Batliwala and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance of the the consent order herein dated the 8th day of March, 1920, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Receiver Esplanade Road Fort, opposite the Bomby Club the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land commonly called ("Coosabachur" together with the several measuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, on the West side of Lady Jamshedji Road in Mahim containing 2,459 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, on the West by the oart, belonging to Benace Shaikh Ismail, Bangarkar, on the South by the Road leading to Vaji Valli and on the North by the oart of Sorabji Merwanji Haiwai Panthaki.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T)), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G I P Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crokeryware, best platedware, English cutlery cabinet, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cotage piano, handsome flower vases and table ornament, rich pictures and Geographs English and blackwood carved furniture, fancy teapoys, revolving top writing table, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing tables, cloth and gown presses, glass door book cases, writing tables brass and iron single and double bedsteads one Milner safe bosh oil stove rich carpets etc. etc. the property of J. D Flynn, Esqr. C & F. Goods Supt. G I P Railway and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND VARRIAGES

Under instructions received from Native State, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the premises of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Bellasis Road Byculla, the following Horses and Carriages:—

2 Walers broken in single and double harness.
1 C.B.H broken in single and double harness.
1 G A H broken in saddle and harness.
1 C B Mare 3 years 14-2 broken in harness.
1 English make Victoria in perfect order.
1 English Gig.

The above horses and carriages can be seen at Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. Byculla Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON GABERDINE, OLD NEWS PAPERS AND PADLOCKS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

Ex s.s. "Sirsa".

On account and risk Mr. Amratlal Narotum, Guvemukh Galy, Mulji Jetha Mar
6 Cases cotton Gabardine Qual No. 22146 about 2172¼.

Ex. s.s "Sirsa"

On account and risk of Mr Pandya. M. Chaganlal. Mulji Jetha Market.
4 Cases cotton Gabardine Qual No 22146 about 2172¼ yards.

S. S. "Margha."

On account and risk of Mr Habib Cassum Null Bazar.
50 Bales old news papers.

S. S. "Muroran Maru."

On account and risk of Messrs. Nanamiya Nabibhai and Sons; Ahmedabad
2 cases Padlocks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will berequired at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj Ratansey Hirji Bhojray and Nanji Hirji Bhojraj and Cooverji Hirji Bhojraj under the power of sale reserved to them under a mortgage, dated 12th May, 1920, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nathmal Hemaji alias Nathmal Hemraj, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises, the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that pieces of ground of Pension tax tenure since redeemed, containing about 1000 sq yds; with the buildings thereon at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim assessed under Old No 243, New Nos. C. I. D. and E I, Old Survey No 360; New Survey Nos 6A, 7, 8 and 8a, 1445. G. Ward No. 4366 (7) and (8) Street No. 664 F and G. and bounded on the East by property of Ramkrishna Raoji Ja' North of Ramchandra Bhasker Javlay, East by Lady Jamshedji Road and West by property of Hareshvar M Pandit

SECONDLY:—All that piece of pension and tax ground since redeemed containing about 440 sq. yards. a Lady Jamshedji Road, assessed under Old No. C/3192 Old Survey No. 366, New Survey No. 6/1445 G Ward No. 4304 (6) Street No. 664 (6) bounded on West property of Ramkrishna Raoji Javlay, North of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, East by Lady Jamshedji Road, and South by a common passage and beyond that by property of Vishwanath Madan. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys, for mortgagees at Nanabhoy Lane or o the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES CHECK.

On SATURDAY, the 12th March 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market, opp. Dharmraj Gali near baling press by order of Sheth Hirji Kanji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr E. Rubbin.

5 Bales Check No. 2751, Century Mill each of 100 pieces.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auct'oneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF 260 BALES BHADARPORE (Broach District) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

260 Bales Bhadarpore (Broach District) Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 109 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire:—

109 bales broach cotton Dabhoi to Colaba Railway receipt No. B/7 6215 dated 30th January 1921.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 15th March, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Films, matches, cotton, C P goods, tin plates papers, steel bars, C I fitting nails, machinery, hardware, sundries, sheers, anto-parts, Adv. meter, wind shield cleaner, bars, wooden boxes, wheat, envelopes, men's effects, window glass, copper brazil, tiles, sugar samples, phonograph, wine, gin, raisins, silk goods, machine tools, ceil, gas engine parts, merchandise, seats, toilet powder, shoe polish, soap ointment, perfumery, spinning machine, assalt, shuttles, sheets, clippers, hosiery, shears, electric parts, compressing, toys, hospital supplies, motor car, oil store, robbin copra, paints dry dates books, dumbells, belts, razors, cloride, samples, salmon, provision, paste, plateware, Bradsaws, blanco, whisky, essences, pencils, lamps, C compound, ink, biscuits, stationery, samples of tin goods, cast iron pipes, coil, tubes, P leather, rose, supey, vermouth, ivory, old newspapers, A mathre jachh sail, gilt silver lace on cotton, gold lace, velvet, earthenware, flint glass, show cards, medicines, ashes, S parts, refregerd, woollen goods, wire rope material, Angora cream blocks, brass bolts, ice cream frezer, fruit salt, Z M sheets, cigarettes, salman, cheese, S crucible, sago flour, optical goods, padlocks, drapery, copper wire, tank with oil, copper fitting, electrical accessories, steel hoops, angles, steel joists, motor cycle, M chair, Leadore, platedware, C flannel, serge, hydra sulphite, iron.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 5,334 BRASS INGOTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale By order of the Bank concerned.

Mark White-Shoke Red.
2,662 brass ingots 25 tons.
2672 brass ingots 25 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

BOMBAY ACTION CO.

VILLE-PARLE.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, HARMONIUM, ETC., ETC.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Ville-Parle, Stapal Dharampal Building, sell on SUNDAY, 13th March, 1921, at 1-0 p.m. (S. T.).

Such as dumbwaiter, crockeryware, dining table, chairs, drawing room set, cabinet, cornet, chest draw, bed side sofa, arm chair, table, chairs, cupboard, Godrej safe, marble top round table, etc., etc.

Property of Punjabi Seth.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 881.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSES AT MAHALAKSMI RACE COURSE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1921, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve the well-known race horses:—

"Milkmaid" br e m Land League by Charity 4 years old, very fast mare of very good pedigree.

"Doncaster", Bay Arab horse, 5 years old, the winner in last Poona season.

The property of Mr. M. H. Sanjana proceeded nome.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentlemen who can command a business are recommended to apply to

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANC COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

IBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

M Y McAVOY &
BRUCE GORDON
in

"THE HOUSE OF THE TOLLING BELL"

A Blackton Production.

The power of superstition and the ingenious devilry of a disappointed lover could not break the spirit of this girl or arouse the spectre of fear in the heart of her courageous hero.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Vigorous Western Master Picture

"LAHOMA"

A Drama of the Early Days in Oklahoma

A throbbing play of the frontier land where danger walked hand in hand with romance.

"DRINK HEARTY"

A Rollicking Comedy Featuring Pollard.

AT THE

"GLOBE"

A GLORIOUS SWADESHI FILM!

A PICTURE OF DEVOTION!

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present —a tremendously Powerful, Religious Film, absolutely the most wonderful Screen Production, breathing with devotional atmosphere.

"Narsinh Maheta"

THE GREAT POET DEVOTEE OF SHRI KRISHNA.

Among the many devotes of Shree-Krishna, Narsinh Maheta stands first.

A SOUL STIRRING EPISODE OF HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

"Narsinh Maheta"

The First Marvellous Sentimental Picture of its kind in India.

Stupendous marriage procession headed by Shree Krishna, — 5,000 men, hundreds of elephants, thousands of horses, chariots, etc.

An appealing Picture of Ancient Hindu Mythology—a heart-throbbing representation of this World-famed personality—in a Photo-drama full of illusions beautiful countryside scenery, gorgeous Swarga and Raslila scenes, and dazzling Durbar settings.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

A Comedy in the Programme

(Prices as usual)

Note—A Special Programme of Sweet Indian music befitting the subject of the Drama has been selected and will be played by the Globe Orchestra.

To-night: Special Prize Shows at 4-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus Girgaum)

Four Shows daily at:

5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

THE CONCLUDING CHAPTERS of the Popular Serial

"TRAILED BY THREE"

Next Week

SATI MADALSA

A powerful Indian Mastericce.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th
COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th

A RARE TREAT IN INDIAN CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED.

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

THE SACRED OFFERING

"SHIVA RATRI"

OR

THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN

HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA

A Cinema Representation of the Origin of the Great Hindu Festival IN SIX PARTS Directed by Monsieur C. Legrand.

GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon in the month of Falgoon, pleases me most, He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

SHIVA :—Mr Probodh Ch. Bose. PARVATI :—Miss Kusum Kumari.

The Excelsior

Sat, 12th March
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
at 5-30 p.m.

Sunday 13th March at 9-30 p. m.
Tuesday 15th March at 9-30 p. m.

Direction..MADAN THEATRES LTD

The Renowned Brothers
Two Great Artists
Leo and Jan

CHERNIASKY
CHERNIASKY
CHERNIASKY

Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 12th

1—Violin—Piano Sonata.....C. Frank.
2—Violin Solo, Devil Trill.....Tratini.
3—Piano.
(a) Fantasie in F. Minor ....Chopin.
(b) Mazurka.....Chopin.
(c) Polonaise in a Flat .....Chopin.
4—Violin.
(a) Ave Maria.....Schubert.
(b) Carnaval Russe.....Wieniawski.

PROGRAMME MARCH 13th.

1—Violin—Piano Sonata ....Saint Saens.
2—Violin Concerto .....Ernst.
3—Piano Solos.
(a) Chaccome.....Bach Busoni
(b) In the Convent .....Borodini.
(c) Rhapsodie No. 6.....Liszt.
4—Violin Solos.
(a) Nocturne 2 .....Chopin
(b) Spanish Dance .....Sarasate.

Prices as Usual

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Latest from England
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
EASTERN TOUR LD. Present
THEIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY
THE
"Wraggle Taggle"
Direct from their recent successes from England
FOURTH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Reduced Price Matinee
Next Sunday 13th March at 5-30 p. m.
Plan at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. at 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

May Allison

in Her Best Metro Comedy

"In for thirty days"

"Around the Town"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INAUGURATES THE CHAMBER OF [illegible]

AT THE

"WEST-END"

A CHAPTER FROM PAST HISTORY.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

present

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

"The Power of the Borgias"

A Photo-Drama of unusual Grandeur and Sumpthousness!

The election of the Pope—the bartering of the Votes—the craftiness of the Cardinals—Sumptuous feasts at the Vatican—the State ball five centuries ago—all these portray in a manner that will absolutely spell-bound you.

A Magnificent Photo-Drama of the Middle Ages.

"The Power of the Borgias"

(6 Reels—7,000 feet.)

All the pomp and splendour of the Ancient Eternal City revised with Strictest Chronological Accuracy—the Power and Tyranny of Fifteenth Century Papacy represented with vivid and startling force—the terror and the domination of the fearful Borgias described in a heart-appealing manner.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

To-night : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

(Prices as usual)

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy and the Topical Budget which gives some extremely living pictures of our new Viceroy Lord Reading.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"

Starring

LEW CODY

The most Versatile actor of the Screen

in

A whimsical drama of Frivolous Wives and Jealous Sweethearts.

PATHE GAZETTE.

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD

LIVE AND LEARN

by

"SNUB POLLARD"

TIME

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily

Matinees Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Popular Price

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT

"IN THE NIGHT"

(Or The Intruder)

by Cyril Harcourt

To-morrow Thursday

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

From the Criterion Theatre

FRIDAY 11th

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

A powerful drama in 3 Acts

Saturday 12th Matinee

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

Saturday Night

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Charles Hawtrys Great Success

Prices :—Matinee at 5-30 p.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8,

Night at 9-45 p.m. Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

CINEMA PROGRAMME

To-day, Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p.m.

The Remarkable Drama in 6 Parts.

The Man Who Lost Himself

A Story of two men resembling each other in likeness but different in nature and their fate.

Notice :—Interested parties and some Taxi-drivers are trying to spread rumours about difficulties of getting conveyances at the close of the performance. This statement is without foundation as taxis are always obtainable at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

If you are in Clined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper. Consult in person for further information to:—

"Marker House," Khetwadi Main Road, Opp. N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay. Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

FOR

Longlife, Healthy Progeny and Robust Constitution

USE

KIMVOND PILLS.

Price Rs. 10 For a Tin of 40 Pills.
Box No. 1835 Advt. Dept.
"Bombay Chronicle" BOMBAY.

Cut Me Out.

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 41), SAMTA, BENGAL I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost, vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.B.

FREE! FREE!!

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1921 is sent on receipt of a one-anna stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of As. 8 by M. O. 8, Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 3rd March 1921

	To-day's prices.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	nil
Futures at New York May	11.70
Futures at New York July	12.12
" Oct	12.60
Spot Cotton at New York	11.50
" " Orleans	11.00
Future at New Orleans May.	11. 4
" " July	11.72
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6 1/2
Demand Bills	389.87
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99.1/2
" " " Foreign	54 7/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th March 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	7 07
Apl	Nil
May	7 39
June	—
July	7 67
Aug	—
Sep	—
Oct	—
Nov	—
Dec	—
Jan	—
Feb	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 4th March 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	33,000
" Imports	31,000
" Stock	1134000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000
Printers Cloth	49/-
Water Twist	1/8

COTTON.

London, 4th March 1921

Rentes 3% ..	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 1/8
" 2 months hence	30 1/4
China selling Advecis—Dull	
Discount, Bank of England rate amount paid into the Bank of England about	7
7% since 15th April 1920.	—
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—
" " " 6 "	—
B Gold (per oz.)	—
In arest day to day loans	—
7 day market loans	—

METALS.

London, 4th March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£667/8
Copper Braziers	£118
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£29

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France — 54.02

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£76 1/2 Ex D/d
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£851/4
Consols 2½%	£461/4Ex D/d
Rupee Paper 5%	£34 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£55 3/4ExD/d
Government Securities 3%	£47 3/4ExD/d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May.. 1/-
Tone—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid 1/0 3/4
Tone—Steady

WHEAT.

London, 4th Mar. 1921

Karachi Barley Afloat Paid	85
Argentine Afloat Paid	70/-
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	
C. I. F. Afloat Paid.	85
Argentine	70
Do. Red Karachi	73

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
Head Office—LISBON.
BRANCHES.

LONDON :—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
PARIS :—8, Rue Helder.
NEW YORK—Wall Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Portugal (30 Branches).
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Azores (2 Branches).
Madeira.
Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.
Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.

SHARES.

London, 4th March 1921

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£100
National Bank	£35

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 4th March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14 000
" Exceptes to Great Britain	nil
" " to Continent	5.000
Futures at New York May	11.70
Futures at New York July	12.12
" Oct.	12 69
Spot Cotton at New York	4.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.00
Futures at New Orleans May.	11.37
" " July	11.69
Fair Rai Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/8
Demand Bills	3 89 75
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	53 1/2

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, 4th March 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	88,000
" Exports to Great Britain	19.000
" " to France and Continent	62.000
" to Japan	13.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,414,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,618000

EXCHANGE

London, 5th March 1921.

On London at Paris	54 40
" Italy	not quoted
" Germany	242 50

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	6 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2

New York, 5th March 1921

Demand Bills	3.89.25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 5th March 1921

Stockholm	17 42
Christiania	24 13
Amsterdam	11 35
Switzerland	23 31
Paris	54 33
Belgium	52 05
Italy	106 1/4
Petrograd	not quoted
Germany	240.75
Austria	not quoted
Athens	1/-
Copenhagen	—
Helsingfors	—
Madrid	—
Portugal	—
Bucharest	—
Warsaw	—
Bulgaria	—
Prague	—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March, 8.

The Marwari Bazaar was kept closed today on account of the meeting held by the Marwaris.

The markets at Colaba also were closed for forward and ready business.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES.

Bombay 8th Mar 21

Fully Good M G Bengal	—	March	185
" "	—	May	197
Fully Good M G Broach	—	April-May	270
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	217
" "	—	May	238

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 8th March 21.

Description.	Super-fine	F G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	215 200	185	170	—
M.G. Sind Punjab	215 200	185	170	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	235 220	205	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	268 253	238	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	253 228	225	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 8	— —	200	185	— "
Broach	— —	270	260	250 "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th March 1921

	Rs.	
Cotton	20199	Bales
Wheat	15399	Qrts
Linseed	1165	"
Rapeseed	549	"
Gingellyseed	1984	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	711	"
Castorseed	888	"
Rice	33266	"
Myrabollams	2473	"
Cottonseed	11709	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1005	"
Juwar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1786	"
Bajra	636	"
Goal	1805	Tons

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Brass Rates.

8th, March, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1¼	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	80	0	0
Do.	1¾	80	0	0
Do.	2	80	0	0

Copper Rates.

8 March 1921

Copper	3/4	79	0 0
Do.	1/	85	0 0
Do.	1¼	87	0 0
Do.	1 1/2	90	0 0
Do.	1¾	87	0 0
Do.	2/	86	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		81	0 0
Panch teka Joint		25	0 0
Copper English Bars		60	0 0
Brass-Bars		34	0 0
Lead		65	0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

March, 8th, 1921.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	61	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	13	0	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0
Mowraseed	7	4	0
Barley	50	0	0
Castorseed	46	0	0
Vrar	38	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	1	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	2	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BOMBAY, March, 8.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-13.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 87-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-3 1/8.
D. D. on London 1-3 3/16.
3 M/st D. A.
D. D. on Paris 335 francs.
3 M/st D. A. 370 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 198.
3 M-st D. A. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate 3.90 dollars.
Paris Cross rate 54 francs.
London Silver spot D. 31-8.
London Silver forward D. 30-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 78-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 68.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1936 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market opened strong particularly for Bombay Dyeing at 3,530, and closed at 3,430 after several fluctuations. Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,200; By. Cotton 900; By. Dyeing 3,430; Century 1,005; Cent. India 3,735 Colaba Land 2,350; Crescent 470; Currimbhoy 1,125 David 1,535; Fazulbhoy 2,150; Finlay 785; Ind. Bleaching 167-8; Ind. Malwa 600; Kasturchand 1,550; Kohinoor 3,100; New Great 657-8; Pearls 825; Phoenix 855; Shapurji 272-8; Simplex 575; Swan 775; Swadeshi 3,780.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 670; By. Burma 555; By. Burma N. I. 175 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 13-8; By. Tramway 122-8; By. Steam 310; Bundi Cement 42-8; Katni Ord. 220; Katni Defd. 1,200; New India Ins. 4 dis.; Shivrajour 36; Tata ord. 130; Tata Defd. 20; Tata Hydro: 885 Tata Oil 102-8; Tata Bank 24; Scindia Steam 21 dis.

COLOUR MARKETS,

BOMBAY, March, 8.

The market is poor and no healthy demand is witnessed. However the latest telegrams about the possible rupture between the Allies and the Germans have made the merchants anxious to learn further development, as it is quite clear that would mostly affect the Colour-Market. The rates are steady and business is at a standstill. The values of most of the Dyes had no fluctuations.

ANOTHER FOUL GAS TRAGEDY.

TWO MEN AT SIMPLEX MILL DIE.

Foul gas accidents in Bombay are becoming almost of every-day occurence. In addition to the two serious tragedies resulting in the loss of several lives, which were reported in these columns last week, one more unfortunate incident of the same nature took place yesterday at the Simplex Mill.

A number of labourers were cleaning the drain in the Calendar Department building of the Simplex Mill about 9 a.m. when one of the men, Bhaw Jairam, was overcome by foul gas and fell into the drain. Another man on hearing a third looked down to see what had happened and he too was overcome and fell. The rest of the men then realized the real situation but remembering the tragedy that had taken place in the same mill in the year 1913, they refrained from making any attempt to rescue the fallen. They informed the Fire Brigade whereupon a number of Khalasis came and brought out the dead bodies of the two unfortunate men.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scale consult him at MANILAL MANSION

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

15TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES:

(Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday March 7).

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 8 Furlongs.

Mr. R. E. S's Caraway.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Messrs. A. S. Moloobhoy and Pines' Cresset.
Mr. Vernon's Liberty.
Mr. Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr. Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr. Goculdass' Chair Lass.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddis' Atrocity.
Mr. Heaths' Viola.
Mr. F. A. Tarrants' Fussy.
Mr. J. C. Galstun's Verres.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Goldainer.
Mr. P. B. Dvasia's Eudoxus.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Somali.

THE KUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. R. E. S's Royal Jewel.
Mr. Vernon's Liberty.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr. Goculdass' Stellite.
Mr. Goculdass' Caher Lass.
Mr. Blessington's Mist.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Messrs. G. E. D'Langley and Geddis' Atrocity.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Cymar.
Mr. Heath's Viola.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthries' Anthrosite.
Mr. J. C. Galstan's Verres.
Mr. F. A. Tarrent's Fussy.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Woorall.
Mr. N. Mahomed's Balvedere.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Eudoxus.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Treddle.

THE FREE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards

Mr. R. E. S's Bathurst.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr. T. Harrison's Gaurelle.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr. Vernon's Fleurbaix.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Reciprocity.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr. G. E. D. Laugley's Treddle.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley, A. Geddis and J. H. Crawford's Vallance.
Mrs. A. Geddis' On Leave.
Mr. Heath's South Notts.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Vliuger.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Thunder.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Florral.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Barbary.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Soft Note.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Crenides.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's My Eva.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Claim A.
Mr. Toogood's South Star.
Mrs. Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Charles William
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soma

THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr. S. C. Peat's Rocy Ferry.
Mr. R. E. S's Archer.
Mr. Kelso's St. Agnes Eve.
Mr. Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Messrs. Pine and Vernon's Japenese Pine.
Mrs. M. C. Patel's My Patsey.
Mr. T. Harrison's Trezidella.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Roi Grison.
Mr. T. A. Adams' Limehouse Lights.
Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Sugarey Sam.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Genevieve.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Another Night.
Messrs. Hastings and Smile's Heir at Law.
Mr. Frank's Millmount.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Charles William.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Simon Grab.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Box O'Tricks.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Laodicea.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Claim A
Mr. Toogod's South Star.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mrs. Fleetwoods' White Simon.
Mr. P. B. Avasias' Speawood.
Mr. Heath's Moasley.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Final Proof.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Cocroft.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. J. K. Irani's Chrysanthemum.
Mr. J. A. De Souza's Investor.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Chieftain.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Waadil.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sathars' Bismark.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and M. Shaffis' Golshan.
Mr. Smile's Khailan.
Mr. Smile's Fury.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Quantity.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Dr. S. V. Kandalkar's Paladin.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's Benares.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's Gold King.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Peninsula.
Mr. Heath's Shahzada.
Mr. Heath's Dilawar.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and Hashang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Anxious.
Mr. Malik's Balloon.
Mr. A. E. Stephens' Huntsman.
Messrs. J. P. Caesar and J. Fiske's Diamond King.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Silver Streak.
General Raja Sir Harisngh's Amir Aswad.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P. Sursingh's Karam.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Pits.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Red Prince.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Marmora.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 7 fur longs, 65 yards.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Tyrant.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Marquis.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Romulus.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Honeybee.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sattars' Cairo
Mr. Ezrahim Sulleman Bahar's Atlas.
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman Bahar's Subha.
Mr. Saleh Hawad's Uddai.
Mr. Sulleman Ghumla's Telephone.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Hunter.
Messrs. H. Kadum and Smiles' Silver Grey.
Messrs. H. Kadum and Smiles' Fayak.
Mr. Smile's Logic.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Almaz.
Mr. Munshi Ali Mahomed's Sallaman.
Mr. Reuben Salomon's Romeo.
Mr. S. A. Waked's Master Malik.
Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Mooread.
Messrs. Ebrahim Mana and A. A. Hohally's Trywell.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Jassim.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Sinjar.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Monarch.
Mr. Heath's Marine.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's White Boy.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Mitele.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's Museroor.
Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Moyeed.
Messrs. A. A. Ameer and Munshi Abdul Hamid's Ameer.
Mr. Ebrahim Gasebi's Standard.
Mr. Mark's Rainfall.
Messrs. Sneff bin Gazal and K. S. Irani's Wadi.
Messrs. Sneff bin Bazal and K. S. Irani's Doctor.
Messrs. Sneff bin Bazal and K. S. Irani's Malik Aswad.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patel's Hamam.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talibs' Lookmani.
Jarulla bin Talibs' Connaught.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakyel's Yorick.
Ebrahim Mana's My Moon.
Mr. Haikam Chakchir's Trick.
Mr. A. K. Essa's Tantalus.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's Balkan.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Vulcan.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Patriot.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Limerick.
Messrs. H. Ebramjee and P. Sursing's Leopold.
Mr. Haji Abed Kazmavi's Chaman.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Monitor.
Mr. Abdoola Daya's Zeppelin.
Mr. Mahomed Oosman's Timon.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Eagle.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY: SECOND MEETING.

MADRAS, March 7.

The fourth day's Madras Races (Second Meeting) was held this afternoon at the Guindy Race Course as usual.

The following are the details:-

THE GUINDY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs 200.

Maharaja of Mysore's MAX, 9-3, Mitchell ... 1
Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC, 9-10, Selman 2
Mr Nugent Grant's CARREMAR, 8-1, Bland 3

Time:—1 min. 31 2/5 secs.

Won by five lengths, half a length between second and third.

Also ran:—Berinthia 9-5, Ilione 8-12, Kapri 8-5.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18; Place Rs. 13.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Mr A R Kesava Mudaliar's PESHWA, 8-13, Quinn 1
Mr Raj Mohamed Vazir's SHANAVAZ, 8-3, Bona 2
Mr Goculdass' MARAUDER, 9-5, Meekings 3

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

Won by three lengths, half a length between second and third.

Also ran:—Decoration 9-13, Nawabzada 8-12, Gold Coin 8-9, Ornate 8-7, Theara 8-3, Moonlight 7-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64; Places Rs. 21 and 24.

THE MEMBERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Handicap for the Arabs bona-fide property of the members of the Madras Race Club.

Mr Newman Sander's MARKHOR, 9-0, Quinn 1
Raja of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE, 7-5, Babajan 2
Mr Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 8-13, Baboo ... 3

Time:—1 min. 9 2/5 secs.

Won by one length, three lengths between second and third.

Also ran:—Naseebdar 7-8, Viceroy 7-6, Sheikh 7-0.

THE COCHIN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500 presented by the Rajah of Cochin. Winner a Cup and Rs 1,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE, 8-9, Bona 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 8-11, Baboo 2
Messrs Cherry and Heaton's WEE DOTE, 8-11, Bland 3

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Also ran:—Buckbean 9-0, Pollebat 8-13, Great Mogul 8-6, Two Gates 8-6, Armistice 8-6, Aziz 8-4, Fugle Lady 6-8.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 13 and 56.

THE ISLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Rs. 1,500 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr A E Rangaswamy's STROMBOLI, 6-8, Meekings 1
H H the Yuvarajah of Mysore's BETTER LUCK, 7-8, Bona 2
Messrs Dunk Berridge and Marsh's VLAMERTINGHE, 8-4, Doy 3

Time:—1 min 3 1/5 secs.

Won by 1¼ lengths, a neck between second and third.

Also ran:—Engaged 9-0, Quite Grave 8-12, Cuidon 8-11, Ballymacad 8-11, Freda 6-8, St Pol 8-4, Curzon 8-0, Night Watch 7-0, Mabap 6-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 16, 17 and 40.

THE BASARA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

Handicap for Arabs.

Mr Goculdass' SALSETTE, 8-13, Meekings 1
Mr J Cromwell's REUTER, 9-5, Bona 2
Mr Newman Sander's SALIM, 8-1, Quinn ... 3

Time:—2 mins. 10 3/5 secs.

Won by 1½ lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Also ran:—Special 8-9, Orphan 8-8, Mitigation 8-1, Colonial 8-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 27 and 20.

Mysore colours were conspicuous in to-day's races both by numbers and achievements, these carrying away two of the races between them.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DRAFT BILL FOR TRANSFER TO MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday—Mr. E. G. Turner presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding the draft Bill relating to the Transfar of the City Improvement Trust to the Municipality, and decided to refer the bill to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Turner, (President) H. B. Clayton, Cowasji Jehangir, Hatch, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, for consideration and report.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

MR SASTRI INDIGNANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The discussion on Mr. Sastri's resolution, *re.* the use of firearms is a great eye-opener. It shows that the change in the attitude of the Government is more apparent than real and the concessions on minor points are more strategic than sincere, conceived for strengthening Government's obduracy on salient points. "And in the course of the last few days", said Sir William Vincent, "they (Government) had given every indication of this desire."

The point of his effective speech, however, was the invidious reference to the men of "substance." This point is of importance because that is the index and the main prop of the British Rule. *Divide et impera* has been the keynote of the British administration. If on one occasion it is the Hindus against the Mahomedans, on another it is the Moderates against the Nationalists, and on a third it is the bourgeois against the proleteriat or, in other words, the men of substance making the electorate of the Council of State against the numerical majority of those with whom the sole question is from hand to mouth or from crop to crop. To speak between the two Chambers, it is setting the Council of State against the Legislative Assembly in open defiance both of the intention of the Parliament and the utterance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The Council is a revising body and not an obstructing body said both the Parliament and the Duke; and here is a high Government official openly asking the Council to do something that they would be induced to do only on account of such of their interests as are in conflict with those of the generality of Indians.

"During the next few months there might be serious disorders in the country and this Council, *which consisted of men of substance*, must make it possible for their officers to do their duty and not make them liable to unnecessary prosecution", argued Sir William Vincent. What it suggests in respect of repetition of wrongs committed by the officers in Punjab, what it suggests in respect of having violence somewhere in the country, what it suggests as regards duty meaning reckless shooting of innocent masses for striking terror and what it suggests by way of promising impunity to excess-loving officers is not my concern in this letter. What concerns me here is that this sentence makes it sorry reading to men like Sastri and Kale, who are not men of *substance*. The "New India" published a cartoon of Mahatma Gandhi and Ali brothers just after the promulgation by the Government of India of their Non-Cooperation Resolution as sitting morose and with the words "Sorry Reading." I should request the same paper who is hand in glove with Mr. Sastri to publish the same cartoon with Mr. Sastri instead of the Mahatma and two other indigent though honourable members of the Upper Chamber who have anomalously got admission into that chamber of *substance* either owing to having been a member of a Legislative Council or a fellow of a University Senate. "Oh!", anyone of them may cry, "that we had not taken the vow of poverty!"—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

THE I. C. NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The 12th annual general meeting of the Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Company was held on the 5th instant, at the Gaiety Theatre to adopt the report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st May 1920; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors instead of the four retiring Directors who were however eligible for re-election and so forth. The proceedings commenced at about 4 p.m. and Dr. A. G. Viegas was proposed to the chair. The Chairman made a brief speech. On the proposal for adoption of the report and balance sheet being put to the assembly, many shareholders demanded the right, of discussing the report and balance sheet and answers to the Queries which had been previously submitted to the Board. Thereupon Mr. A. E. Fernandes addressed the assembly. Next Mr. B. F. Barucha asked some pertinent questions as regards the exorbitant sums expended on repairs to the Company"s steamers, and also whether in view of the Company's position and the state of its assets, the Board was prepared with a full sense of their responsibility to propose a dividend of 10 per cent. As the questions were not satisfactorily answered, Mr. Barucha left under protest, but, before leaving, insisted that the questions and answers should be recorded. An attempt being made by the Chairman to again rush the adoption of the report, one of the Directors protested against his doing so and said that shareholders had a right to ask relevant questions and unless the answers were given and proper scope for discussion of the report and balance sheet was allowed, it was both unwise and illegal to put the proposition to the vote. He emphasised that there were questions on the amount of Rs. 19,000 which the secretary had without the consent and knowledge of the Board given to a friend of his own, and many other important points bearing on repairs and so forth. Thereupon, questions being asked by a few shareholders as to how the Board justified its conduct in paying nearly Rs. 1,41,000 towards the repairs of the Company's two steamers when Mr. Aspar, a 1st class Marine Engineer had estimated the total cost thereof at Rs. 40,000, the questions were not satisfactorily answered. Again an attempt was made to adopt the report, which totally failed as the imprudent attitude of the Chairman in not permitting the right of discussion and not interpreting in the Vernaculars the, proceedings which were conducted in English, greatly infuriated the shareholders, the majority of whom did not understand English. A good number of shareholders insisted on their queries being replied. Great confusion prevailed. As the meeting, got uncontrolable and as the Manager of the Gaiety Theatre insisted on the premises which were engaged till 6-0 p.m., being vacated, the Chairman abruptly left the hall and no decision was arrived at.—Fours, etc.

Y. V. REGE, B.A., LL.B.

A shareholder in the abovementioned Company.

LUXURIES OR NECESSITIES?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to give a corner of your esteemed paper to this letter?

Government have proposed a duty of 20 per cent on what are called luxuries and in this category are placed such articles as glass bangles, umbrellas, clocks and watches and parts thereof and silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk, while jewellery and jewels, woollen yarn and felts and perfumes find a place in the schedule of articles on which it is proposed to levy duty at 11 per cent. Now, will anyone kindly explain to me the reason for this distinction? Glass bangles, as every one knows, are necessaries for the poor and middle class people, and without umbrellas no one can do. Similarly clocks and watches are articles of necessity and silkware, such as China silks from Hongkong and Shanghai and low varieties in Japanese and Canton silks are used extensively by the poor and middle classes in preference to cottons and woollens which yard for yard are dearer than the silks. It is a well-known fact that a large section of Indians, Hindus as well as Mohammedans put on silk turbans simply because the stuff they use for the turbans can be had cheaper than cotton and looks more elegant. As against this, would any one dare to say that jewellery and perfumes are not articles of luxuries? It is also a puzzle to me why precious stones unset and uncut and pearls and cotton yarn should be altogether exempted from duty? These articles if adequately taxed would bring in a good amount of revenue without causing any undue grievance. Similarly a little increase in the duty on liquor and wines and spirits would yield a fairly large increase in revenue. May I also suggest the desirability of levying an increased duty on silver which will not only improve the revenue but also help in solving the present exchange difficulties to an . . . . . appreciable extent.—Yours, etc.

BEHRAM N. KARANJIA.

RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Legislative Council to an advertisement of the B. B. and C. I. Railway increasing from 1st April 1921 its mileage rates for journeys by passenger trains to 24 pies per mile for the first three hundred miles plus 18 pies per mile for additional miles, in the case of first class, in the case of second class passengers the rates are to be increased to sixteen pies for the first three hundred miles plus twelve pies for the journey over 300 miles. This increase will not be welcomed by those who have to pay the fares out of their pockets, but it will certainly be welcomed by Government servants who travel by rail while on tour or transfer from one station to another. While on tour these officers are entitled to double the fare of the class in which they are entitled to accommodation even if they travel by a lower class. If a first or second class officer travels by a lower class he pockets double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation minus the fare actually spent by him.

Now that the Local Government can frame its own rules of travelling allowance, will some member of the Legislative Council move the Government to so frame the rules that an officer travelling on Government duty will as hithertofore not get double the fare of the class he is entitled to travel in, but only single fare actually spent by him, plus his usual daily allowance to meet extra charges such as tiffin etc. For all charges at junctions they may be given an extra rupee or two for coolly charges. If this suggestion is acted upon it would to a certain extent stop the unnecessary drain on the depleted provincial exchequer. The allowances for journeys on transfer also should be reconsidered.—Yours, etc.,

RETRENCHMENT.

Feb. 25, 1921.

TILAK MAHA VIDYALAYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Tilak Maha Vidyalaya at Poona has decided to conduct the entrance examination in the Matriculation course of Allahabad University for the convenience of C. P. and Berar students who have non-cooperated from the seventh standard this year. The examination will be held on 25th April 1921 and the following days. Nagpur will be one of the centres.

Those students who wish to appear in this examination, either as private candidates or from any of the National schools, should send their application forms, duly filled in, together with examination fee Rs. 10 to me up to 15th March, 1921.

The Headmasters of the National schools in other towns of C. P. and Berar, who wish to have centres at their own places and can make the arrangements for the same, should correspond with me.

Application forms can be had from me.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. KOTWAL,
Headmaster,
Tilak Vidyalaya, Nagpur.

POSITION OF PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding your editorial on Tuesday on "Parsis and the Duke's visit," and the writing of G. K. N., on "The Parsi Position", and the resolutions passed by the representative of the whole Parsi community, I may say that most of the Parsis, who have been up to this time hesitating to follow with the other communities, in elevating the cause of the nation, will now join in confirming the views expressed in the abovementioned writings which so nicely treat the subject of the activity of Parsis, in connection with public movements.

And I request my Parsi brothers, to do their best for the above views, which will result in quick and worthy success of the good cause of Indian progress in many functions.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. BHIWANDIWALLA.

Grant Road, House Agency.
March 1.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Sams, the Postmaster-General of Bombay, published a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle", on the 28th February, 1921, in reply to my letter of the 21st ultimo, in which I had clearly stated that not less than 700 men were not re-instated, while the rest 1,500 men from the Postal and Telegraph strikers were re-employed. Mr. Sams, in his official capacity, has published a statement which is far from satisfactory—in that he admits that 392 men from the Postal strikers and only 57 men from the Telegraph men were on the waiting list, and the rest being employed. This is quite an incorrect statement; because, there are nearly 800 men, in all, from the Telegraph strikers, and 892 plus 83 (the number reduced from 1,035) from the Postal strikers who are now on the verge of starvation. In short, over 700 strikers are awaiting justice.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKERNY.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

The petrol-strikers of Sewri are still holding out, although the management of all the oil-installations there, have posted notices at the gates of their respective works, requiring engine-drivers, mechanics, turners, carpenters, fitters, solderman, blacksmiths and coolies. It has also been stated in the notices that the management are prepared to re-employ as many of the strikers as possible on their January rates of pay.

The partial strike of the Simplex Mill and the lock-out of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company's workshop are also going on without any change.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. v. BENALLA XVII.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

BENALLA (VICTORIA), March 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 8.

The weather was glorious and the pitch in perfect condition when the two-day match between the M. C. C. and a 17 of Benalla commenced here to-day. Wilson won the toss and sent in Woolley and Rhodes who batted briskly bringing the score to 71 before separation was effected. The first four batsmen all batted well, but things quietened down until Fender appeared and gave an exhilarating display. The M. C. C. innings was closed with score 348 for 6 wickets.

When stumps were drawn for the day, Benalla had scored 60 for 11 wickets, Waddington having taken 8 wickets for 30 runs, including hat trick.

Scores:—

M. C. C.

Woolley, c Smith, b Williams	.....	37
Rhodes, c Smith, b Warren	.....	71
Dolphin, c Sullivan, b Abbott	.....	58
Hendren, c Hill, b McEvoy	.....	69
Russell, c Hill, b Abbott	.....	5
Waddington, b Paternoster	.....	21
Strudwick, not out	.....	2
Fender, not out	.....	83
Extras	.....	2
Total (for 6 wkts)	.....	348

BENALLA.

60 runs for 11 wickets.

Correspondence Summarised.

NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR SARASWAT GIRLS.—A "Saraswat" suggests to the people of his community that the time has come when they should start a national school for the education of their girls on national lines. He requests the people to help the few Saraswat ladies who are already making an earnest effort to establish a national school for the girls of their community. He advises the Kanara Saraswat Association and the All-India Saraswat Sabha to cooperate in this matter of general concern.

AN INFORMATION SOLICITED.—Mr. Devi Das of Gujranwala requests any of the readers of "The Chronicle" having any knowledge of the Indo-Foreign Trading and Industrial Company started in June last to inform him whether the Company still exists or is defunct. In the former case he would be glad to have the present address of the Company.

ARE OUR WOUNDS HEALED?—"A Parsee", thinks that all the proclamations from the house-tops made by our officials and their cooperators about the vindication of British justice, cannot succeed in placating the people, as was clearly demonstrated by the observance of *hartals* by the people in all the places which the Duke of Connaught visited.

CASTE PREJUDICE.—Mr. Krishna Aiyar complains that in Bombay, though advertisements appear in the newspapers for only experienced men to apply for any situation whatsoever, people of the same caste with the advertiser have more chances than experienced men of other castes.

A QUERY.—Mr. N. S. Andhikari wants to know the difference between "Passive Resistance" and "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation" if there is any. He thinks both the terms in practice mean the same thing.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—A Non-Cooperator Matric student requests the authorities of the Gujarat University to postpone its Matriculation Examination till April next, as most of the students who desire to appear at the examination, are quite unprepared owing to their minds having been given to Non-Cooperation activities.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—A "Student" says that some of the students in Bombay who are undergoing commercial training in Government or semi-Government institutions, though very eager to join the Non-Cooperation movement, are hesitating to leave their institutions as the Gujarat National University has not as yet made provision for commercial training.

A REMINDER.—Mr. Vijayasham reminds the European section of the Civil Service who threatened to resign their services if the reforms were sanctioned by Parliament, that the reforms are now a *fait accompli* and asks what they propose to do about it.

POLITICS AND REWARD.—Mr. P. S. Masani is sorry to notice the omission of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's photograph from the group of portraits of Indian leaders, living and dead, that is printed in the National Calendar of 1921. He says that that worthy son of India also deserves a place in the group.

EVILS OF RENT ACT.—Mr. A. A. Mulay thinks that the time has now come when the Government should revise the Rent Act for Bombay. He says that the Act has achieved its object from the point of view of the tenant, but not from that of the landlord; who, to protect his interests, has now no other recourse than to solicit succour from the Government.

POSTPONEMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. V. R. Kulkarni advises all the students of colleges of the Bombay University who are going to appear at the various examinations this year to appeal to the Senate for the postponement of the examinations till the end of April.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—One "Interested" thinks that the composition of the Railway Committee is mainly of European elements which stand for vested interests of England and they will write a report in favour of the Capitalist regime. He is sure the Government will adopt the majority report and will tell the public that every opportunity was given to Indians to make out a case against Company management, but that the Companies have stood the test of examination, and so it is preferable that they should continue.

POSITION OF CLERKS IN BOMBAY.—"One who hopes for promotion in April" depicts the very miserable condition of the poor clerks of Bombay and says that if the heads of offices go on tantalizing their miserably paid subordinates with such consoling words as "your case will be considered in next April or July, etc." year after year, it will neither improve the condition of the clerks nor mitigate for them the pinch of poverty.

TO THE PARSEES.—"Nicodeme" appeals to the Parsees to give up their attitude of aloofness in the present great political crisis through which their country is passing. The country and their own *Amour-propre* demands that they should help whole-heartedly our great Indian nation-builders, in achieving their objectives, even at a sacrifice. He says if there is any sense of self-esteem in them and if they do not want to be discarded as an unimportant factor in the struggle for Indian Independence, they should no longer act as the traditional fox in the battle of lions.

TWO NON-COOPERATORS ACCUSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, March 7.

Messrs. Ranchhorlal, Debicharan and Nandan Singh have been prosecuted under Section 353 for removing the bench from underneath the sub-inspector, while taking notes at a public meeting. The date for hearing has been fixed for 11th March. The former two accused have non-cooperated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Empire Theatre, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Girls' Friendly Society Fancy Fete, Cama Hospital, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Presentation to Col. Greig, Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

RAO:—On the 6th March at Belgaum Mrs. Tarabai H. M. Rao of a son.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a month's Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Alban aged 12 years beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Dopezz and grandson of Mr. Crispin, on Friday 18th instant at 7-45 a.m. (S.T.) at St. Michael's Church Mahim.

There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass at the Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours at Sonapur at 7-30 am., on Friday the 11th Instant being the months mind for the late Abandius de Silva Norton son of Dr. A. P. J. de Silva Norton and Mrs. Gl'za Friends and relatives will kindly accept this intimation.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt., A. F. (India), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The ballot held on Thursday last of the above Association for the purpose of electing Office-bearers and Members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the following election:—

President-Claude Batley A.R.I.B.A., Vice-President-Prof. Robert W. Cable, Joint Honorary Secretaries-Messrs. Rustom M. M. Kapadia and Dominic De Silva, Honorary Treasurer L.R. Date, Members of the Managing Committee-Messrs. K. B. Taraporevala, N. P. Naik, G. M. Bhuta, L. V. Sathe, D. A. Mande, Shiavax C. Pastakia and V. C. Potdar.

MARWARI CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting convinced under the auspices of the Marwari Sammailan in the Hall of the Cotton Brokers Association at which Seth Jamnalalji Bazaz presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the Marwaris of Bombay record their sense of sorrow at the untimely demise of the public spiritual and large hearted leader of the Marwari community late Seth Seetaramji Poddar, who had done so much for his community and his country. That they also express their sympathy with the bereved family of the deceased.

STANDARD MILLS WORKS COMMITTEE.

A Works Committee, consisting of members representing the managing staff and the workmen's elected representatives, has been formed in the Standard Mills which is under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., with a view to providing such a machinery as would help in establishing closer relations between the managing staff and the workmen, belonging to the different departments of the mills. The first meeting of this Committee was held on Tuesday, the 1st instant, Mr. J. Welsh, Manager of the Mills presiding. A number of suggestions, grievances, etc., brought for ward by the workmen's representatives were discussed, both the sides having been given an opportunity to have their say. The chairman before disclosing the meeting, promised to give his decision in the course of this week.

DISTRIBUTION OF "FIRST AID" CERTIFICATES.

A gathering for the distribution of Certificates to the successful students of the Peoples' Union Volunteer Corps, in the First Aid examination of the Union's Ambulance Class, held under the rules of the St. John Ambulance, was held at Hira Baug, last Monday under the presidency of Shrimant Jagedvrao who accepted the presidential Chair in the absence of his elder brother, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Davas (Senior.)

Dr. Patil, who was giving instructions in the "First Aid Science" to the students of the Corps said that the knowledge of "First Aid" was most essential and he exhorted the audience to get themselves equipped with that knowledge in their own interest and in that of their fellowmen. He also gave an account of the philanthropic work done by his Corps at the time of the Pandharpur and other fairs, and detailed how his Corps, whose members came from high families, earnestly worked to save the Pandharpur and Nasik pilgrims, the majority of whom came from the low and illiterate classes, from being victimised to insanitary environments.

The President congratulated the Successful students and said that it was absolutely necessary to have at least one man in every house equipped with the knowledge of First Aid.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended an "At Home" given by the Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to the members of the Legislative Council at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday afternoon.

The Fatehpur Sikri riot case, which has excited great public interest, was resumed on Tuesday, when Dalchand, Sub-inspector of police was re-called and cross-examined. The case is proceeding.

A VEXATIOUS COLLECTOR.

TAKES POSSESSION OF NADIAD SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, March 8.

Yesterday a large mass meeting was held and resolved that the school building were erected at their expense and so they desire that they should remain with the Municipality, the resolution was handed over to the Collector to-day, yet the Collector keeping the police force present took possession of these school building by breaking open locks.

No Municipal authority was present on the spot. People are incensed at the high handed action of the Collector, but they behaved peacefully and a complete *hartal* is prevailing in Nadiad to-day.

MATUNGA TRAGEDY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In connection with the dacoity at Matunga, a few residents of Matunga, who were eye-witnesses to the incident, write as under:—

"There appeared an account headed "A cold blooded murder" in the issuo of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th instant. The true facts are as given below:—

"On Saturday the 5th March, 1921, a dacoity of serious naturo took place at Khada Matunga at the Rangari's chawl About 20 dacoities invaded the grain-shop in the above chawl at about 2-30 a.m. while the people in the chawl were sleeping in the gallery. One of the dacoits asked a Bania, who was sleeping outside, for water to drink, where upon the Bania asked his family to open the door. As soon as the door was opened, the dacoits rushed in the room and threatened to kill the man if he made the least noise. The dacoits then took charge of the shop, searched everything and began to remove the ornaments of a lady in the family. The lady cried out loudly, was heard round. many tenants of the chawl began to open their doors. No sooner did the people showed the signs of moving than stones were showered in, and a few men approaching the shop were held under a gun by the dacoities, this preventing the people from rescuing the helpless Bania family or arresting the assailants.

"At this moment, two brothers came forward to the rescue of the Bania family. The name of the elder of them is Mr. Jayaram Balkrishna Sule and that of the younger Mr. Prabhakar Balkrishna Sule, Messrs. Sule Bros. entered the shop from behind and protected the Bania lady, whose feet the dacoties were about to cut off for the ornaments. Sule Bros. rescued the lady, after putting up a great fight with the dacoits and drove them out of the shop in the gallery where the headman of the band discharged his long double-barrelled gun and shot dead the younger brother, Mr. Prabhakar Balkrishna Sule. The elder brother, at this sight, although he was desparate, became nervous and fell down on the ground along with his brother in a delirious state, who is now in the J. J. Hospital. The headman of the band then said to his men *Bandobasta Kiya*' a *Challo*; and the men disappeared.

"The only solution of this deplorable state of affairs is that the people may be granted arms for their defence, or at least, the Government shoud utilize the police and military to patrol the exposed parts of Bombay where such dacoities are taking place. This is not the first instance of this sort to this side of Khada Matunga.

ORDER AGAINST MR. DAS.

PROTEST OF CALCUTTA CITIZENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The following resolution was adopted at a public meeting held last night, in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakravarti to protest against the externment order passed against Mr. C. R. Das and others:—

This meeting is of opinion that the measures of repression directed against Non-Cooperation movement are unjustifiable and impolite and condemns most emphatically the action taken by the authorities at Mymensingh against Mr. C. R. Das and others as well as similar action taken against advocates and preachers of Non-Cooperation in other provinces particularly in Bihar.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the week ending March 3, viz., 1,471 was 97 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 78.09. The figures for the 10th week of 1920 were mortality 950 and death-rate 50.33; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 883 and the death-rate 46.87.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 31 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 712 against 36 and 653 respectively, in the preceding week. Five notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 331 were among infants under one year of age, Forty-nine deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil, who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small pox caused 42 attacks (including 4 imported) and 24 deaths and Plague 19 attacks and 12 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 363 against 361 in the 10th week of 1920, and 401 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20.)

The total mortality on the 7th instant was 198 as compared with 125 of the corresponding day of last year and 126 in 1919. Plague recorded 1 attack and 1 death and small-pox 6 attacks and 2 deaths.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR'S PAY.

INCREASE OF RS. 500 P. M.

PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Tuesday morning and the head discussed was "24, Administration of Justice." In the morning, some two or three items were discussed—which were of a minor importance. Only one question has taken to the division lobby, but the mover got no satisfaction by it. The only feature of the morning's debate was the three of speeches in the vernacular, one in Sindhi—it appears—and two in Marathi. In the afternoon, the Government Solicitor's pay, which was proposed to be increased by Rs. 500 per month, came in for a good deal of discussion. It was stated in the course of the debate that the Government Solicitor got about a lakh of rupees in addition to his private work. After some discussion Mr. Hayward proposed to withdraw the item from the Budget on the understanding that he could bring it in again in the supplementary estimates. There was a lot of opposition in the Council to this provision and the result of a division might not have been altogether favourable to Government. But the item was withdrawn for the present. The Council adjourned early when it was discussing the provision of Rs. 50,000 for the appointment of new District Judges.

In the course of the discussion in the morning the much discussed question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions of the revenue officers was again brought forward, and it was suggested that the sub-judges should be given criminal work to enable them to do the work of assistant judges when they were appointed to those posts. Sir Chimanlal assured the Council that he would do his best to see those functions separated.

The Council will sit to-day at 12 o'clock.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale moved the omission of an item for Rs. 2,400 for a stipendiary first class magistrate at Ahmedabad to try Municipal cases. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATES.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale then moved the deletion of a sum of Rs. 20,000 for resident or city magistrates at Broach, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Koregaon. He said unless the subjudges were entrusted with criminal work they would not be able to do the work of Assistant Judges when promoted to those posts. His experience was that those who had no experience of magisterial work were found wanting when they had to do the work of an assistant judge. And he thought the subjudges should be entrusted with the work—at least and experiment should be made in that direction. The time had come to separate the judicial and executive functions..

Mr. V. R. Gupte supported the motion as this was the right occasion for the separation of judicial and executive functions. Everybody knows the injustice done by keeping these two departments under the Collector, who was the prosecutor. They would be doing justice to all by accepting the motion.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi also supported the motion.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said what they wanted was prompt disposal of cases and a combined officer delayed work. People did not like their cases to be delayed. If the memberin-charge was prepared to consider the question and appoint a few subjudges on combined duties he would ask that the motion might be dropped; otherwise it should stand.

After Rao Bahadur Mahipatram and Mr. Lijade (in Marathi) had spoken, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said if sub-judges could do the work in addition to their present duties he had no objection to their doing the criminal work, but if they wanted to increase the number of sub-judges he was opposed to the suggestion.

Sir Chimanlal said the separation of judicial and executive functions was altogether a separate thing and must be dealt with separately. He promised to do his best in that connection as a member of the Executive Council. He asked the Council to leave the item as it was.

After this, a Mahomedan member spoke either in Sindhi or Urdu and a Maratha member in Marathi. Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram also spoke. Mr. Kale having answered, Mr. W. H. Hayward said it was an urgent matter and in spite of the financial difficulties they must provide for the additional magistrates.

The motion was then put to vote and declared lost; on a division being taken 50 members voted against the motion and only 16 in favour. It was, therefore, lost.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR'S PAY.

After lunch the question of the increase of Government Solicitor's pay to Rs. 3,000 from Rs. 2,500 was taken up. Owing to the general increase in the salaries of clerks, it was stated, the existing pay was inadequate.

Mr. Hayward explained the position of Government, and said it was only for the office establishment the cost of which had increased.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said the Solicitor got payment for all the work done by him and this Rs. 3,000 was only a retainer and there was no necessity to increase it. He pressed his motion.

Mr. S. K. Bole said the pay was too high as a retainer. Besides, he wanted to bring to the notice of the Government that there was a large number of Indian firms, in the city who were competent to do the work, and they should be asked to do the work. He hoped the suggestion would be borne in mind.

Rao Sahib Dadabhai Desai also supported the motion, as he thought the remuneration was too much.

Rao Bahadur P. R. Kale wanted an explanaton from Government.

Mr. Hayward said the increase was only for office establishment.

"A SURPRISE."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said the want of full information was embarrassing to the members. He doubted whether the present conditions necessitated the increased allowance. The Government must take the Council into its fullest confidence. He wanted to know what the total remuneration of the Government Solicitor for the last five years had amounted to. The Government Solicitor was not only doing Government work, but also private work, for which he must have been charging a high fee on account of his status as a Government Solicitor. Unless they got the necessary information from Government it would be the duty of the Council to set its face strongly against any such surprises that might be sprung upon them, as it was not a fair policy.

Mr. Ebrahim Haji opposed the motion, as he thought the high prices necessitated the increase.

Mr. B. J. Pahaljani supported the motion. He said the total fees of the Solicitor amounted to about Rs. 40,000 in addition to a highly remunerative practice. They could not afford to pay a higher salary now in addition to all his other income. It was highly unfair on the part of the Solicitor to demand the increased pay. The Solicitor must be getting nearly a lakh of rupees per year and they would not be justified in paying him more.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla agreed with Mr. Chitale, and disagreed with Mr. Haji. If the work of the Solicitor had increased his fes also had increased. The very fact that he had not asked for any increase for so many years, showed that he felt he has not justified in so doing. He thought Government must consider the suggestion of appointing a full time solicitor on a lesser remuneration.

Mr. Hayward said he did not want to hide any facts and figures from the Council as it was entirely opposed to his principles. The Solicitor had not only to do his civil work, but he was also a Public Prosecutor. He was willing to withdraw the item on the understanding that he would bring it in the Supplementary Budget. The speaker said the Government Solicitor's time was almost wholly occupied with Government work, and he had no time to do other private work, although he might be a member of the firm.

The item was withdrawn.

The question of the appointment of a Registrar for the Court of Small Causes: Ahmedabad, was then taken up. This officer was to try cases under Rs. 20 and thus relieve the Judge of a portion of his work. The motion for the omission of the item was negatived after some discussion.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES.

There was a provision of Rs. 50,000 for four new district judges. Mr. Hayward explained that only two judges were proposed to be appointed and not four. Discussions then proceeded with on the question.

The debate was adjourned at 4-15 p.m. yesterday.

The President informed the members that they could only move one resolution, as similar opportunities had to be given to other members to move theirs. Those members who wanted to move a particular resolution should, therefore, inform the Secretary of their intentions before hand.

Mr. Kambli informs that he opposed the motion for the deletion of the provision for the Dharwar Forest College and not supported it, as stated in the report.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 8.

The Council assembled in full strength to-day for the discussion of the budget. Mr. M. Krishnan Nair opening the debate congratulated the Council on the fact that shears were to be rigorously applied through out the whole administrative machinery but deprecated the increase of the officers, pay which is already high and creation of unnecessary high paid posts.

Other members followed one of whom complained that the interval between publication of the budget and the date fixed for the debate was so short that the members found it difficult to do justice to their task. Moreover, the memorandum did not contain any detailed information regarding the items of revenue and expenditure, but infulged in comparison of growth of revenue and expenditure during the past thirty years, and did not materially assist the Council in criticising the policy of the government.

The trend of the debate was to complain of meagre allotments made for the transferred subjects, leaving ministers to tap new sources of revenue, a step which would create discontent and induce Non-Cooperators to play upon the feelings of the electorate, thus discrediting both electorate and their representatives on the reformed council.

RETRENCHMENT FROM TOP.

One member appealed to his colleagues in the Council to set a practical example of retrenchment by foregoing their double first class travelling allowances, and to ministers to accept nominal salaries. Retrenchment should begin from the top and not be directed towards the poor subordinates. During elections to the present Council, when members were seeking suffrage of village and district folk, many of the electors expressed their misgivings as to any substantial benefits accruing to people by the new council and if the new government were not able to do anything to tangibly improve material prosperity of people, confidence in the members and in ministry would be lost and Non-Cooperators would obtain greater grip over the discontented people.

Manuscript eloquence was almost conspicuously absent unlike in the old council.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

Tuesday, March 8.

The budget grants large and small, varying from tables to a few thousands continue to occupy the detailed attention of the Council and it is probable that the attention will continue to be exact and unflagging for the better part of this week, unless Government accept the prudent course of omitting such items which however necessary from the new administrative point of view, appear articles of luxury to a House intent in retrenchment

The doctrine of retrenchment.

But the doctrine of retrenchment can become a fad with certain member, and then criticism so able and so welcome when the object of Government is palpably the creation of another appointment to meet the fetish of efficiency, because a source of chagrin to those who in the older Council wasted a food deal of their energy in pleading for a revision of the salaries of the lower subordinate service in the various Government departments. In stigmatising the Government proposal to revise the pay of the huge army of clerks, it was doubtful whether Rao Sahib Harilal Desai and Mr. Pahaljani were on safe ground when they merely attacked it. The ground of extravagance at Saturday's session of the Council. The criticism produced much better effect when they came to discuss that day the appointment of an officer to revise officer procedent, and after a most interesting debate succeeded in the throwing out the proposal. To-day the champions of retrenchments were again able to elicit a fact discovered in Saturday proceedings that Government in their hunt after efficiency are likely to throw away consideration of prudent finance. Such efficiency is particularly welcomed by them in the department of land revenue and in its administration. To-day they wanted more money for additional magistrates a demand startly opposed by Rao Bahadur Kale. The Council had on this matter the picturesque advantage of hearing a speech in Sindhi which was welcomed by the gentlemen from Sindh, but argument of which was lost on the majority of the House as it was unable to make anything out of the oration. The contention of those who locked upon the voting of additional money for more magisterial posts as another example of Government waste was that subordinate judges could very conveniently and equally efficiently do the work of the magistrates. and they wanted Government to invest a few experienced subordinate judges with the powers of a first class magistrate, instead of squandering public money on multifying totally unnecessary posts. Mr. Hayward the member in charge for the judicial department made a most persuasive reply. His manner is excellent his argument clear and attractive, and he did succeed apparently in persuading the waverers to rate with the Government, when the insistence of Mr. Kale compelled the President to grant a division. The party of retrenchment showed up as a very small minority in the division list, but they must have been glad to find Mr. Hayward assisting that there was force in their argument that there would be an advantage for making subjudges obtain experience of criminal work.

What is an explanation?

After recess the House dismissed another example of the attempt to increase the emoluments of particular post. In this case the party to be benefited was the solicitor to Government. Mr. Hayward's attempt during the debate upon this matter to foreclose he discussion led to some obitadicta from the provident. The member in charge rose to interrupt an Hon. Member when he was asked by the president what his intentions were. Did he want to explain anything? The chair had detected him in the act of making a speech, and the chair wanted to tell him that explanation was permissible to him and no speech, if he only wanted to intervene as regards clearing up an issue about a particular fact. An explanation must not be the answering of an argument. Mr. Hayward chose to develop his explanation into a regular speech, and as a member of the Government bench was told that he would have another opportunity also of having the last word on the debate but the presidential manner of not forgetting the pedagogic duties presumably attached to the post always amuses an ordinarily listless Home.

Government saw the necessity of withdrawing their proposal regarding the increase of allowance to their solicitor, giving however a totally superfluous warning that they could bring up the matter as a supplementary grant, and we came to the question of whether additional registrar should be attached to the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad. This was according to Mr. Hayward a proposal for economy, because this officer on Rs. 150, could be doing the work of an officer on Rs. 1,000; but unfortunately nobody told Mr. Hayward that there were several posts in the Indian Civil Service of Rs. 1,000, the work of which would be equally well done by Indians on half the salary. The grant however was allowed.

A few more posts

New Government wanted some more district judgeships to be created. It appeared they had more than two in used, but prudence compels them to ask only for two at present, and this means another half a lakh. These new posts are absolutely unnecessary in the opinion of some usual members; in fact the experience of Mr. Chaugule is that the district judge in his place comes to his work at 1 p.m., and leaves the Court pretty early. So the discussion proves to be interesting tomorrow.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

25 LAKHS DAMAGE.

RACHEL SASSOON MILL.

Another enormously disastrous conflagration—after that of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market—took place yesterday at the Rachel Sassoon Mill, situated at Ghorupdeo Road. This is one of the David Sassoon group of old mills, carrying on both spinning and weaving works. The building is a very spacious and brick built one extending from North to South, and is almost surrounded by big timber depots.

About 1-40 p.m. fire was first noticed in the Mule-room, on the third floor of the Southern part of the building, and an alarm was raised whereupon the operatives of all departments got out of the premises and some of them made attempts to extinguish the fire. The portion of the building where the fire broke out, is used by the spinning department of the mill and therefore, there was enough of combustible articles for the flames which began to spread wildly over the whole building. The Fire Brigade was communicated with, immediately after the alarm was raised, and engines from all stations soon appeared on the scene and began to combat with the fire. But, the flames partly on account of the combustible such as cotton and yarn etc., and partly on account of a rather strong breeze blowing at the time, seemed to be beyond any control; and men of the neighbouring timber depots and mill could not help being panic-stricken for some time. The fire was however, checked about 4-30 p.m., but not before the first and second floors of three-fourths of the buildings, were entirely gutted and the ground floor was considerably damaged.

SUSPECTED CAUSE.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it is rumoured that a certain portion of a spinning machine got over-heated and broke into pieces, and that some particles of it fell on a heap of cotton or yarn, where the fire first originated. There was no loss of life as the men admirably maintained the presence of mind and all except one came down as soon as the alarm was heard. This man who could not leave the building with others, was near the place, where the fire broke out and it seems that at the sight of the fire he got puzzled and subsequently became overpowered by smoke. The fire engines however, saw and rescued him in good time. He was removed to the Hospital where he was treated and then allowed to go home.

25 LAKHS DAMAGE.

It was not possible to ascertain the actual amount of damage caused by fire and water, but it could be roughly estimated that the damage will not be less than twenty-five lakhs. Of course, the amount of damage would have been much more if the flames could spread to the northern part of the mill, where the weaving department is situated.

The building and the machinery of the Mill have been covered by Fire Insurance.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

ORIONS (I) BEAT NATIONALS. (0)

The third game in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament, that between the Orions from Bandra and a local Parsi team, was played off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when a fairly fast and interesting encounter resulted in a win for the Bandra boys by the narrow margin of a goal. No score was recorded during the initial period in which the Orions had a decidedly greater share in attack, but their forwards were too weak in front of goal. Exchanges grew even after ends had been changed, both teams suffering from missed chances. The only goal of the evening was scored by Carvalho midway through the second moiety.

The teams were:—

Orions (*Bandra*):—Rodrigues; Gomes and Athaide; Saldanha, J. Entiado and Gerald; D'Mello, Pereira, Carvalho, A. Entiado and Fonseca.

Nationals:—Mistry; Bhaba and Pavri; Pavri, Umrigar and Kanga; Makujina, Warden, Umrigar, Mistry and Gazdar.

FORTH COMING MATCHES.

TO-DAY

4-15 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch versus Crusaders.

5-30 p.m.—Shropshire Regiment versus B. B. and C. I. Ry. Bombay

THURSDAY, March 10.

4-15 p.m.—Lusitanians "B" versus G. I. P. Railway.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanians "A" versus Cathedral Schools.

FRIDAY, March 11.

There will be no matches on Friday owing to the meeting of sportsmen to make a presentation to Lieut.-Col. Greig.

SATURDAY, March 12.

4-15 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana versus Parsee Hockey Club.

5-30 p.m.—Grant Medicals versus Y. M. C. A. Headquarters.

MONDAY, March 14.

4-15 p.m.—B. E. S. Old Boys versus Wilson College.

5-30 p.m.—Empress versus Parsee Pioneers.

TEUSDAY, March 15.

4-15 p.m.—Elphinstone versus Catholic Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m.—1-125th Napiers Rifles versus R. I. M. Dockyard.

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For further particulars see BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT.

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AGENCY BUSINESS of The Triton Insurance Co., Ltd., for transacting all kinds of Insurances for Bombay and Moffusil has been TRANSFERRED to and will henceforth be carried on by HOOSEINBHOY ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE at 303, Hornby Road, Bombay.

R 6015A

NOTICE

AGENCY BUSINESS of the Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., for transacting all kinds of Fire and Marine Insurances for Bombay and Moffusil will henceforth be carried on by ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE & CO., at No. 303, Hornby Road, Bombay.

R 6015

PUBLIC MEETING.

RESIDENTS & RATEPAYERS OF "D" WARD.

A MEETING of the residents and ratepayers of the "D" ward will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at Haji Mia Jiteka's Chawl, Thakurdwar to express the determination of the people not to participate in any of the functions to be held in honour of H. E. Lord Reading and to urge upon the Corporation to act similarly in accordance with the Resolution of the Nagpur Congress.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 9, 1921.

"A BUDGET OF INCONSISTENCIES."

In a classic speech Disraeli once observed that though India had produced many great soldiers and statesmen she had been singularly barren as regards Chancellors of Exchequer. Poor as has been the record of the Indian bureaucracy in this respect, it may be doubted if there has been any Minister of India quite so incompetent as the present Member in charge of the finances of India. Mr. Hailey's budget speech is one maze of inconsistencies or half-truths, the more dangerous in their semblance of truth. In any country except our own, this budget speech could safely be trusted to work out its author's damnation as a statesman(?). Let us take his programme of taxation as an illustration: There is an utter absence of any settled, deliberate policy and changes are made which are ridiculous in themselves and can only be taken as a confession of insolvency. Mr. Hailey has wailed long and loud about the injustice of taxing the poor man's tobacco what time he imposes a heavy duty on matches. Yet matches are an absolutely indispensable necessity of life. Assuming that an industry needs protection, it would be absurd to say it is protected by an uncertain, unreliable, annual duty, however high it may be, if there is no guarantee to the industrialist that the protection will continue. If the Government of India desire the people to accept this budget as the first faint ray of hope in regard to their dawning sanity in the matter of our fiscal policy, we would suggest that the best policy is not to impose taxation *ad hoc*, evidencing only the incompetence of its authors, but to frame first a comprehensive scheme for the entire industry of the land, and then impose taxation, or devise any other expedients for the protection of any given industry to the full extent that its weakness may demand.

But the Government of India remain unrepentant in this regard. Their Finance Minister has had the audicity to observe:—

"We feel confident that not only this House, but the country at large, would hesitate, and very properly hesitate, to commit themselves to any fundamental departure until the whole question of India's fiscal policy has been thoroughly and exhaustively examined by a competent and impartial body. We feel, however, that the time has now come when that examination should be begun: we feel further that this examination should not be confined to India India's own fiscal needs, but should embrace an inquiry into the steps which India can take in order to recognise her fiscal obligations to the other members of the Empire of which she is a part."

We wonder if the Finance Minister had his tongue in his cheek when he penned these words. Will no one ask him what exactly is meant by India "*recognising her obligations*" to the other members of the Empire? Has she ever received anything but insult and injury from them? Or is this, peradventure, a lucid interval in which the Government insinuate that we should fully *recognise* all the injuries that the British Colonies have heaped upon us, and endeavour to get our own back at least in part? We were almost persuaded into the belief that this was the beginning of the Day of Judgment against British selfishness and British greed in the past, but for the passage immediately preceding the above quotation, in which the Finance Minister has entered a long apologia for taxing the British manufacturer at a time of severe depression in the British industry. But, if, in the proposed tax changes, we are to see nothing but the grave financial needs of the Government of India, why not raise the cotton excise while your only pre-occupation is to raise the wind anyhow? As we have said, it is a budget of inconsistencies. The greatest blunder of the Finance Minister, however, is in his attempt to tax the people's communications,—the Post Office. The Government of India have been long suspected by the people of India of a secret hostility to the spread of education. Is the increased postal tariff to be taken as the first indication of a bold bid for unpopularity?

We have exposed in these columns more than once the absurd contrariness of our Government in casting about for increased revenue and retrenchment in expenditure. While there is little or no attempt to reduce the expenditure on the Army,—which, despite Lord Sydenham and the "friends of India" of his type, is extravagantly large and scandalously uneconomic;—while there is not a semblance of applying the axe to the root of the gravest financial and currency disturbances of India in the shape of the "Home Charges," the Finance Minister bewails the increases in the pay and personnel of the Civil Departments—the expenditure on which has been recklessly allowed to grow—as compelling him, much against the grain, to suggest increases of taxation in this the first year of the enlarged councils, with their more extensive powers of creating illusions about constitutional progress. Another instance of absurdity is the taxing of the poor man's post-card in the same proportion as the rich man's letters. But perhaps there is a method in their madness. If the people's "representatives" do not wake up, this indirect tax on the circulation of newspapers and trade catalogues will be exploited to thwart industrial progress or political renaissance. If they must increase the revenue from the Post Office, have they really exhausted all other legitimate means of adding to their revenues from this Department? The Government of India have a vast system of State-owned or guaranteed Railways; nevertheless, they keep up the absurd limit on the weight of parcels that their Post Office will carry. If they will increase that limit to one cwt.—or even to one Bengal maund of 82 lbs.—they will, at a uniform rate irrespective of distance, add at least one crore to their postal revenue without any considerable addition to the expenditure of the Department. If they would rehabilitate their Inland Remittance system, if they would re-organise their Postal Savings Banks so as to render greater service to the community than the present ineffectual imitation of the English system would allow them to do, they will obtain all the increase in revenue they need with relief to the public.

We oppose the surcharge in Railway rates or additions to the Income Tax, on the ground that these additions are not required, and on the ground that the selection has been badly made. We fear, in the circumstances in which the Finance Department has placed the country by its currency muddle, this was inevitable. We take exception to every one of their proposals because there is no consistent policy behind them. The additions to the Income Tax were the one thing in regard to which we would have found it advisable to support the Government; but even there the characteristic fear of a bureaucratic, unpopular Government to attack and displease powerful vested interests is manifest. They dare not tax the Bengal land-lord while they will not admit the real people into an effective partnership in shaping the country's policy, civil and military, fiscal and financial. We do not believe that a maximum of 25 per cent. tax on the profits of established industries like the cotton mills of Bombay, will in any way discourage the real interests of the industry. And we would not regret if the tax serves to diminish, however slightly, the unwholesome speculation which has latterly characterised industry in India. We consider the tax is, if anything, an incentive to greater exertion to the industrialist to introduce all possible economies, to cut down all waste, to make all feasible, profitable extensions so as not to reduce what have come to be regarded as the net standard profits. But we must repeat our objection on the score of the unfairness in treatment involved by the exemptions granted to certain interests under the Income-Tax legislation of India.

FIGHTING NON-COOPERATION.

The Government of Behar and Orissa have called upon all subordinate officialdom to combat the Non-Cooperation movement "by all means in their power." We do not suppose that even this Government would condone as justifiable such a means of fighting the movement as has recommended itself to the Superintendent of Police at Hajipore. Hajipore, as our readers will have found from the reports of prosecutions we published on Tuesday, has become a great centre of anti-non-cooperation activity and is the scene of the trial of Pandit Jainandan Jha, a prominent Congress worker. In the course of this trial, which is still proceeding, a local Sub-Inspector of Police, by name Ramanand Singh, while being examined as a prosecution witness made some *prima facie* very damaging disclosures, declaring, among other things, that important additions which were unfavourable to the defence, had been made in his report by the Superintendent of Police, who was sitting in the Court. The prosecution, thereupon, obtained the permission of the court to declare and cross-examine the Sub-Inspector as a hostile witness. But the sequel is still more significant. Without waiting to see the end of the case, the Superintendent of Police, it is stated, immediately ordered the transfer of the unfortunate Sub-Inspector to Mozafferpore police line and his confinement, in a manner, which, according to the "Searchlight," amounts to an internment. The Sub-Inspector has been further punished by suspension, with retrospective effect from 7th February. All this may serve as a warning to other "loyal" servants of the State against any disposition to be lenient towards the Non-Cooperation movement, even though such "leniency" may be the direct outcome of stating the unvarnished truth. But what about the justice of the proceedings? Is it by such methods of moral terrorism that Lord Sinha's Government mean to combat the Non-Cooperation movement? We hope the attention of the Government will be drawn to the case and a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming in justification of the punishment of the Sub-Inspector, if there is any justification for it.

THE TALATIS.

The Talatis in this Presidency, some time back, formed themselves into an association and represented their grievances to Government. Their main grievance was with regard to increase in pay, as theirs was not even a living wage, owing to the high cost of all necessaries of life. The conference of Talatis which met at Kalyan on the 31st October last, resolved to strike on the 13th of November in case their demand for increase was not favourably met by that time. Accordingly, about 2,000 of the Talatis in the various districts struck work on that day and they were followed soon after by 1,500 more. The Collectors then had recourse to their departmental method of ending the strike by warning several Talatis that they would be dismissed from service if they did not resume duty unconditionally by a certain date. This warning had considerable effect on the mind especially of the timid and helpless section of the Talatis and about 2,800 are reported to have joined their posts. The remainder, about 700 in number, have been, it is understood, served with orders of dismissal, a few of them being treated as ring-leaders, fit to be made example of. Now, if we rightly interpret the action of Government in obtaining the sanction of the Legislative Council for an expenditure of four lakhs for giving an increase to this suffering class of most useful and responsible servants of the State, we shall have to concede that Government admitted the force of the representation made by the Talatis through their district unions and also through the Provincial Conference. During the debate in the Council also, all the official members who spoke, including Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, acknowledged that the Talatis' grievance was a genuine one. Mr. Cadell went to the extent of saying that Government had no right to keep its servants on such a low salary as the Talatis were receiving. In these circumstances, to punish any of those who waited until the last day to see whether their grievances would be considered, would be an act of injustice and want of sympathy on the part of the Collectors, who may have, in the first instance, tried to put an end to the strike in the way they thought best. Now that the question of giving an increase in salary has been favourably settled, we sincerely trust the district officers concerned will show kindness and sympathy towards their faithful village officers by taking back one and all into the service. Although the Talatis may not have gained all that they wanted and deserved to have, owing to the financial stress which Government are experiencing, we hope they will immediately show their willingness to resume duty and perform their service of usefulness with the same zeal and earnestness as before.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Gandhi's "Apology."

Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta seems to be either a hopeless nincompoop or a past master in the art of mis representation. Here is a message from him, which we find published in the South African papers:—

Calcutta, Feb. 5.—Mr. Gandhi has written a letter of apology to the Duke of Connaught, explaining that the boycott is in no way aimed at the Duke, whose person the supporters of the non-cooperative movement held sacred as their dearest friends, but the supporters of the movement are seeking to destroy a system. It is claimed that the results hitherto achieved are amazing.

The Duke himself, if he were to come across this message, will, no doubt, be agreeably surprised to hear that he has been the recipient of "a letter of apology" from Mr. Gandhi. The rest of the message is as intelligible as it is a fair summary of what Mr. Gandhi stated in his "Open Letter" to the Duke.

India and Imperial Preference.

Mr. Montagu announces that he is appointing a commission to examine with reference to all interests concerned the future fiscal policy of the Government of India, "including the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial preference." With reference to this statement we must say at once that so long as India is not permitted to enjoy full fiscal autonomy to the extent to which the Dominions and Great Britain enjoy it at present, all talk of Imperial preference in connection with this country will be futile and an outrage on national self-respect. India's experience, so far, of her inter-Imperial economic relations has been "one of heads I win and tails you lose"—all the benefits accruing to her "partners in the Empire" and all the sacrifices falling to her lot. Therefore, so long as she is not in a position to insist on choosing what is good for her and rejecting what is detrimental to her interests, India cannot voluntarily participate in any scheme of so-called Imperial Preference. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, with characteristic disregard of the attitude of Indians towards the question, asked Mr. Montagu whether he would wholeheartedly support the principle of Imperial Preference. Mr. Montagu, with a greater sense of responsibility, has replied that it is his wish that India should take her place as a free partner in the Empire and follow "the general Imperial practice." So far as we can make out, there is no "general Imperial practice" in the economic arrangements subsisting among the various members of the Empire. The sacrifices made by the Dominions are far from substantial and we do not believe that there is any disposition, on the part of Australia, Canada, or South Africa, to make any real concessions to India which will justify the latter in coming forward to make sacrifices "for the Empire." We repeat that the proposed enquiry will result in more harm than benefit to India in the absence of full fiscal autonomy, and so long as a guarantee for the latter is not forthcoming it would be better to boycott such an enquiry rather than give it a semblance of reality by participating in it.

"New India" Again!

"New India", which, by the way, is convinced that "Mr. Gandhi is leading India into anarchy", preaches us a lengthy sermon on Mopla temperament and wonders that we fail to perceive that lectures on the Khilafat would are that "traditionally turbulent" community. To show how explosive the Mopla is and how serious the situation on the West Coast has been rendered, apparently, no doubt, by Mr. Gandhi's movement, our contemporary cites the recent outbreak at Trichur. But, deplorable as the incident was, may we humbly protest that we are unconvinced that it has any bearing on the situation created by Mr. Thomas' high-handed action or that it throws any satisfactory light on the peculiar side of Mopla temperament, of which our contemporary wishes us to take note? According to our contemporary's own admission, at Trichur the Christian procession "acted shamefully, offering a wanton insult to Muhammadan feeling by playing as they passed a mosque." If the local Moplas resented this deliberate insult and retaliated in the unfortunate manner reported, we do not think that they behaved very much unlike some of their co-religionists in other parts of the country on similar occasions. We need not say that we do not approve of such methods of retaliation, whether at Trichur or elsewhere, but we do maintain that the Moplas of Trichur or of the West Coast cannot, on this account, be singled out for special fanaticism. The blame for the outbreak at Trichur need not be laid at the door of the Non-Cooperation movement, for the natural resentment of a Muslim at such deliberate insult to his religion—or what he considers to be his religion —is sufficient to account for the explosion. We are perfectly well aware, of course, that our contemporary has, of late, been pressing every incident, small or big, relevant or irrelevant, into its service to discredit Mr. Gandhi and his movement. It is, however, for the readers of the journal to find out for themselves how far our contemporary is serving the cause of truth and justice and how far it is swerving from it.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV.

I have to enter, in this concluding article, on some personal details in my own life, in order, to make my own position absolutely clear. I had felt, with an ever growing conviction, since I came out to India and was brought under the influence of Indian religious thought, the need of following (quite literally Christ's words concerning non-violence, and about loving even one's enemies. During the late war, this inner conviction was put to the hardest test of all, because I had to determine whether I would take up arms in defence of my own country. After long months of doubt and questioning, I decided that, even though my own home in England were attacked, I must not defend it by any act of counter violence. It was this inner conviction in my own life,—a conviction, which has now become to me the very soul and centre of religion,—that prevented me from regarding with approval the attempted armed revolutionary movement in Bengal which followed Swadeshi Movement: although the courage of those who threw away their lives so fearlessly for the sake of their country, won my unstinted admiration. It must be obvious from what I have said, that I could not personally countenance any violent revolution, even though it led directly to Indian independence. I have never swerved for one moment from this principle of non-violence in later years. I have made it as clear as possible to Mau'ana Shaukat Ali to-day and he fully understands my position.

But the more deeply I studied the history of India, and went to impartial historians, like Seeley, for my information, the more I found out that a violent revolution was not needed. India had not been conquered by British arms but by the employment of Indian mercenary troops under British direction. Therefore, the reversal of this process of conquest did not need an appeal to military violence. It demanded simply a psychological revolt in the minds of the Indian people. To repeat the passage from Sir John Seeley:—"If the feeling of a common nationality began to exist in India only feebly; if, without any active desire to drive out the foreigner, it only created a notion that it was shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion, from that day, almost, our Empire would cease to exist." There is another passage written by an Englishman, whose name I have failed to discover, which expresses the same sentiment in a different form: "Indians," he says, "have only to refuse to work for Europeans, and the whole white Empire would be brought to an end within a month".

Underlying Principle.

Thus the verdict of the most sober English Historians is this, that India, without a single hand being lifted to strike a single blow, can determine her own destiny. The sheer weight of numbers,—three hundred and twenty millions against a few thousands,—is so great, that if these numbers could once speak with one mind, their will must be carried out.

Thus one of my own earlier difficulties in taking an active part in the struggle for Indian freedom was automatically removed. And in these later days. I have known that Mahatma Gandhi's religious convictions concerning non-violence are even more deeply basal and fundamental than my own. It was not, then, a question of deciding between a violent revolutionary propaganda and a non-violent evolutionary programme. Non-violence is the underlying principle which alone has been put forward lately in either case.

But how to create a psychological revolution? How to bring about an entire reversal of Indian sentiment from dependence to independence? How to get rid of the inveterate fear of the Englishman among the common people? How to create among the masses "the notion that it was shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion"? These were the questions that haunted me for years, after I had once for all realised how deep the iron of subjection had entered into the soul of India. I hoped against hope, year after year, that the mentality of India would change, but until a short time ago I confess that there was only little to give me confidence.

I disliked from the very first the pretentious and bombastic Pronouncement of August, 1917, which arrogated to the British Parliament the right to judge the time and manner of each advance towards full responsible Government. This Pronouncement was vitiated again by the fact that India was permanently to remain an 'integral part of the British Empire." As the President of the Nagpur Congress rightly observed, "This king of thing is nothing short of a pretension to a divine right to absolute rule over India. So then, I felt that there was but little hope of India's independence of soul being built up on this purely evolutionary basis.

Furthermore, the camouflage of equal seats for India, along with Australia etc. on the Imperial Conference and on the League of Nations, was too thin to deceive anybody. The one instance of Sir Arthur Hirtzel, of the India Office, signing the Treaty of Sevres, on behalf of the 'Indian Nation' is sufficient to show the depth of humiliation to which India has sunk under British Rule, owing to such hypocrisies

Again, in spite of 'White Australia' policies, South African Indian ghettos, and every other Indian racial degradation *within* the British Empire, Indians are forced to remain in it, as an integral part, whether they wish it or not.

Use God-given Opportunity.

So then, in the atmosphere of August Proclamations, Reform Councils, Imperial

(Continued on page 10.)

MILITARY MOVEMENT ORDERED!

TREATY OF SEVRES.

PROVISIONAL DECISIONS.

KURDISTAN TO BE RETROCEDED TO TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd 2 a.m., March 8.

The "Observer" states that during the last few days the conferences between Lord Curzon, M. Berthelot and Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance, have been exploring the possibilities of revision of the Treaty of Sevres, excluding the Smyrna and Thrace questions. If the full conference approves of the provisional decisions, Kurdistan will be retroceded to Turkey.

Difference of opinion has arisen as to whether the Kars province should be ceded. It is hoped that Turkey will agree to arbitrate on th matter, but Van and will go. It has been decided to allow Turkey the credit for all the Turkish property taken over in those territories, which the Treaty gives to the Allies, thus alligning the Sevres Treaty with the others. This property is variously estimated at two or three billion francs and will be credited to Turkey as part payment for the costs of Allied occupation. Furthermore, the Turks will be given the right of taxing the Christian subjects, who come within the scope of the capitulations, namely, these Christians who under various pre-war Treaties between Turkey and the Western European Powers were exempted from Turkish jurisdiction, except in so far as they themselves could choose to apply to the Turkish Courts.

The proposed modification will mean that the original principle, with which Mr. Lloyd George identified himself, of insisting that any proposed modifications should be made at the expense of the Allies as a whole, and not of Greece alone, has won. The sort of revision which the British Government circles favour, is granting to the Turks certain religious guarantees, Adrianople and substitution of a more imposing symbol of Turkish nominal suzerainty over Smyrna, while retaining substantially the provision for Greek administration and control.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

GREEK MINISTER OF WAR TO ATTEND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 8.

Athens.—In response to the request of M. Calogeropoulos, M. Gounairs, Minister for War, is coming to London to participate in the negotiations for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres. The Government Press is most optimistic and believes that invitation to M. Gounaris was inspired by the British Foreign Office and indicates the *rapprochement* between the Entente and the Constantinian regime.

MR. CHOTANI AND DR. ANSARI.

LEAVE PARIS FOR LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March 8.

Paris.—Mr. Chotani and Dr. Ansari have departed for London.

FIRST CHINESE MINT.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS A DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March 8.

Peking.—With a view to stablisation of the Chinese currency, the Chinese Banking group and Ministry of Finance have signed an agreement for a nine per cent. loan of 2½ million silver dollars redeemable in three years for the purpose of constructing a mint in Shanghai, which will be the first established by the Chinese Government and one of the biggest in the world with a minting capacity of over half a million dollars daily.

PANAMA AND COSTA RICA CONFLICT.

NEW U. S. PRESIDENT'S INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 8.

Washington.—President Harding is keenly interested in the Panama and Costa Rica conflict and held a lengthy conference with Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Weeks, Secretary for War. Panama and Costa Rica have replied to the recent notes from Mr. Colby offering their good offices to the United States, but the reply from Costa Rica is described as unsatisfactory. It is reported that Costa Rica is still maintaining troops in the disputed territory and it is stated that if the two American warships, which are proceeding to the scene of hostilities, are insufficient, others may follow.

LONDON, March, 7.

Owing to the momentous nature of this morning's conference, an enormous crowd gathered in front of the Lancaster House and Mr. Lloyd George was accorded a tremendous ovation, the crowd surrounding him and shouting "Make them pay."

Simons in his statement before the conference reiterated German inability to accept the Paris proposal. He declared that owing to far-reaching difference of opinion and grave difficulties in the way of a perfect solution of the reparations problems, the Germans had been compelled to abandon the idea of presentding a new plan for total reparation and had decided to revert to the idea of a provisional arrangemet. Germany was prepared to pay the fixed annuities provided for the first five years and also to give a full practicable equivalent for the twelve per cent export tax. Such tremendous payments would only be possible if a large part of them could be financed by the way of a loan. The proposal could be made only, if Upper Silesia by the virtue of a plebiscate remained German and if the restrictions imposed on Germany in the commerce of the world were abolished. Both these conditions were necessary to enable Germany honourably to promise such high payments. "It is," continued Simons, "entirely for the Allies to decide whether we submit such a proposal today. If you agree then we will do our best to cooperate with your experts with a view to establishing as soon as possible a comprehensive plan of reparations covering thirty years. If, however, you insist on our immediately making a fixed total offer we must ask for a week's delay in order to consult the Berlin Cabinet."

NO INTENTION TO EVADE OBLIGATIONS.

Simons said that the difference between Paris decisions and the German counter-proposals did not mean that Germany intended to evade her obligations or mock the Treaty. It was a question of the capacity of Germany's economic organisation. They had left nothing untried since Thursday to explain the spirit of the counter-proposals, clear up the mistakes and find other ways to an understanding.

"According to the decorations of the Allies the Paris resolutions were intended to meet us half way but, "said Simons," we prefer for time after the lapse of five years not to make use of this intention to meet us, but to get in fact the present provisions of the Peace Treaty. I am unable to see how far this may be regarded as wilful and deliberate refusal on the part of Germany.

Simons said he preferred that a settlement of the total reparations debt should be calculated according to the provisions of the Peace Treaty. With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's ruling that Germany's guilt must be considered the basis of the Treaty, Simons said that he had deliberately avoided speaking of the question of war-guilt because that would make an understanding more difficult. He declared that the Treaty of Frankfurt was based on the assumption that the vanquished and not the guilty party should pay the costs of the war. History would alone be able to decide who was responsible for the world war. He was far from wishing to absolve the German Government from responsibility but whether a single nation and that nation, Germany, was exclusively guilty had not been finally settled by the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty was lawful for them because they signed it but Simons would condemn any law which reserved the possibility of invalidating *"une chose Jugee"* if the condemned party furnished new proofs.

MENACE NOT JUSTIFIED.

Simons dwelt on the emotions he experienced in his four visits to the devastated areas. He said that the majority of the Germans were anxious to cooperate in the work of reconstruction and he deplored the doubts cast on their proposals to deal with the task of such immense difficulty. He declared that Mr. Lloyd George's statement that German taxation was lower than that of the Allies was based on the allied experts' wrong method of calculating. He quoted figures from the memorandum of the League of Nations in support of his contention that Germany was more heavily burdened than England or France. He warned the Allies not to attempt to squeeze from Germany more payment than they were able to give. He declared that the menace of penalties was not justified by the Peace Treaty.

Simons said that Germany was not a member of the League of Nations, but that she had signed the Pact of the League. He therefore, on behalf of the German Government announced an appeal to the Assembly of the League against the sanctions with which they were menaced.

Simons concluded by declaring that if any sanction failed to attain its purpose, it must call for new sanctions thus eventually preparing a new state of violence, but all wanted to leave the unhealthy atmosphere of compulsion and enter the healthy atmosphere of voluntary cooperation. Common distress could only be removed by common effort and Germany was ready to exert herself more than others. He appealed to the Allies to assist Germany in finding the ways to fulfill her obligations. This could best be solved by technical experts appointed by both sides.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George replying referred to the gravity of the situation He said that the nature of the answer which the Allies were forced to give could not be in doubt but a reasoned reply would be given in the afternoon. The Conference then adjourned until half past four.

ALLIES AND GERMANY.

"MAKE THEM PAY!"

PENALTIES WILL BE ENFORCED IMMEDIATELY."

SIMONS' PATHETIC APPEAL TO ALLIES.

"Make them pay" was the attitude adopted by the Allies towards Germany, in the London Conference, on Monday.

"Common distress could only be removed by common effort and Germany was ready to exert herself more than others" said Von Simons and he appealed to the Allies to assist Germany in finding the ways to fulfil her obligations. He reiterated German inability to accept the Paris proposals. He assured that the difference between Paris proposals and the German counter proposals did not mean that Germany intended to evade her obligations or mock the Treaty. It was a question of the capacity of Germany's economic organisation. He feared by the obduracy of the Allies a new state of violence would be prepared.

Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of the Allies, replied to Von Simons. He said he had uneasy suspicions that Germany, so far as responsibility for war was concerned, intended that History should begin five years hence. The Allies could not discuss that basis. "Until we got from Germany proposals, which could mean a definite and unchallenged settlement there could not be peace between us."

At the conclusion of the Conference, a telegram was despatched directing that Military movements should begin on Tuesday. The Military was to have advanced yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lloyd George has informed the Germans that the penalties will be enforced immediatley.

The new Customs regime in the occupied territories come into force from tomorrow.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

HIS UNEASY SUSPICIONS.

The Conference reassembled at half past four, when Mr. Lloyd George gave a considered reply to the German counter-proposals. He said that the Allies, the Neutrals and Germany had all insistently urged the necessity for reaching a definite settlement of the outstanding questions, particularly the determination of the total indemnities. It was sound commonsense in the interests of the peace and prosperity of the world to realise the futility of endeavouring to reconstruct the future on a rocking foundation, but to discover something, however low, which touched the bottom in the paramount interest of the world, including Germany. The latter's proposals were completely useless. Until we got from Germany proposals, which would mean a definite and unchallenged settlement there could not be peace between us. Von Simons' offer appeared to accept the Paris proposals for five years, but even this was uncertain, because in the event of the Upper Silesia plebiscite going against Germany the whole scheme would fall through. Even assuming that the plebiscite was favourable to Germany and we were ready to accept the conditions about German trade what would happen at the end of five years? We would have no proposal, not even the minimum figure nor even the precise method of arriving at a figure. The situation therefore would not only be perfectly vague, but it would be disquieting since the payments now offered would not be paid from the current revenue, but would involve a loan. Germany would thus mortgage her future necessitating a lien on the income of subsequent years in order to pay the annuities of the first five years.

BRITAIN'S PLIGHT.

We had been seeking some sort of certainty and all that we had got was certainty that it would be inadequate. Even if Germany entirely lost Silesia her population would still be ten millions in excess of that of the United Kingdom who had at present a million unemployed on account of the war in addition to having to provide five hundred million sterling in pensions. Thus if Germany carried out the Paris proposals her aggregate payments to the Allies would only be a quarter of the war charges of the Britain alone.

The French case was even more striking. In addition to the heavy pension list, France was compelled to find twelve milliard francs to repair the devastations. Consequently Germany would this year have to find for all the Allies only one-ninth of France's liabilities. Yet Simons talked of economic sacrifices of Germany, clearly showing that Germany had not yet realised the essential facts of the situation.

THE FIVE YEARS' BASIS.

Mr. Lloyd George dismissed the difficulty of paying beyond the frontiers as a surmountable currency question. The Premier emphasised that Simons had refused to accept the responsibility for the war which was the basis of the Peace Treaty, but appealed to history to revise the sentence. Mr. Lloyd George said he had uneasy suspicions that Germany intended in this connection that history should begin five years hence. The Allies could not discuss that basis. Unless Germany was prepared to act on the fundamental realisation of her responsibility, it would be impossible to discover an arrangement calculated to produce an atmosphere of confidence and goodwill which was essential to the peace of Europe. The Paris proposals already represented a considerable abatement of the Allies' claims and were advanced with a view to assuring a settlement. We were willing to discuss with Germany the length of the period of annuities also an alternative method to twelve per cent. for adjusting the annuity to Germany's prosperity.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said:—

"But we demanded immediately:— firstly the settlement of the amount of payments or factors which should automatically determine those amounts in accordance with Germany's prosperity; secondly the arrangement with regard to the method of payments which would preclude the possibility of further discussions and quarrels.

Mr. Lloyd George asked von Simon's forgiveness for expressing an opinion that the latter was not a free agent but was compelled to answer to the public opinion which was not ready to pay the debt. The Premier insisted upon the necessity for an immediate definite settlement. In consequence of the fact that the German proposals were simply an evasive postponement the allies regretfully concluded that penalties must be enforced immediately.

SIMON'S COMPLAINT.

Von Simons in reply to Mr. Lloyd George complained of the Allies' refusal to grant a brief delay in order to consult Berlin. He expressed agreement with the Allies' suggestion for taxing German goods delivered to the Allied countries, but regretted that the German public opinion would discredit this proposal on account of its inclusion among the Allies sanctions. Von Simons further agreed with the Allies' intention of examination with regard to the method of payment, but deplored the fact that the Joint Committee of Experts who would deliberate on the matter would meet in an atmosphere embittered by the enforcement of sanctions, against which he formally and solemnly protested.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ORDERED.

GERMAN DELEGATES LEAVE LONDON

At the conclusion of the Conference a telegram was despatched directing that military movements should begin to-morrow.

The German delegates will proceed home at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

MILITARY ADVANCE ORDERED.

The Military will advance to-morrow afternoon.

PENALTIES TO BE ENFORCED IMMEDIATELY.

Mr. Lloyd George has informed the Germans that the penalties will be enforced immediately.

NEW CUSTOMS REGIME.

TO COME INTO FORCE TOMORROW

The new Customs regime in the occupied territories will come into force on Thursday

NEW GERMAN PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE.

FRESH TERMS OF PAYMENT.

It is understood that the new German proposals which were considered by the Allies last night were drawn up by the Finance Minister, Schroeder. They mainly comprise acceptance of the amount of payments for the first five years laid down in the Paris decisions subject to revision thereafter, increase of twelve per cent export tax to thirty, issue of an international loan of eight milliard gold marks and conclusion of commercial treaties virtually providing for abolition of the inequality clauses —all the foregoing to be conditional upon Germany retaining Upper Silesia.

The Allies recognised that the offer was quite unacceptable but on Mr. Lloyd George's initiative agreed upon the project to include the payment of the fixed annual sums of three milliards of gold marks for thirty instead of forty-two years and the levying of thirty per cent tax on the German exports with fixed guaranteed minimum estimated to produce between six and eight milliards after five years.

The Reparations Commission would be empowered to determine the amount to bring the total of the new profit to the Paris total, namely, 226 milliards. The German delegation have up to the present not signified their views on this project.

IN THE COMMONS.

POSITION OF DOMINIONS CLEARED.

After announcing to the Commons that instructions had been given for troops immediately to occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the proposals regarding sanction enabling them to compel every purchaser of German goods in the Allied Countries to pay a proportion of the purchase money to the Exchequer, would have to be submitted to Parliament. He said Germany would not be able to evade this sanction by exporting indirectly, because the measures apply to all goods of German origin.

Replying to a question the Premier said that the Dominions and Colonies would not be bound by the Allied decision. "Our proposal will be passed on,' said the Premier" and as the Dominions are interested in the indemnities they may find our way best but they must deal with the matter for themselves."

GERMANY MAINTAINING SHOW OF DEFIANCE,

SIMONS NOT TO SIGN ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, March 6.

Berlin.—Germany continues to maintain the show of defiance to the Allied Reparation proposals. The Reichstag met at their own desire to hear the Chancellor's report on the position of the London negotiations. Fehrenbach in a guarded statement reiterated, Simons had been instructed not to sign an engagement which could not be fulfilled.

UNEXPECTED MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

ALLIES KNOW SIMONS' NEW PROPOSALS

There was very great activity in the Conference circles on Sunday night. An unexpected meeting of the Supreme Council lasted for two and a half hours and adjourned for an hour. It is assumed that the Allies have learnt the line of Simons' new proposals, which, it is believed, will offer a basis for discussion and that to-night's meetings are the outcome of these proposals.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REGRET.

NO ADVANCE ON GERMANY'S FIRST PROPOSAL.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Germans at the Conference, this afternoon, said that the German proposals did not represent such advance on their first proposals as to justify the Allies in postponing the execution of the sanctions, though all deeply deplored this in the interests of peace of the world.

MAYOR OF LIMERICK SHOT DEAD.

ALSO EX-MAYOR O'CALLAGHAN.

FORMER'S WIFE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 8.

The Mayor of Limerick, Mr. Clancy, was shot dead in his house this morning and his wife was wounded. The ex-Mayor, Mr. O'Callaghan, was also shot dead in his house.

AMBUSH NEAR KILLARNEY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CUMMINGS KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 3-15 a.m., March 8.

It is confirmed that Brigadier-General Cummings has been killed in an ambush between Killarney and Buttevant.

OFFICERS KILLED IN KILLARNEY AMBUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-15 a.m., March 8.

The officers killed in the ambush at Killarney were Colonel Commandant H. R. Cumming, who served on the Staff in the South African War and gained Distinguished Order, was D. A.A.G. Ceylon in 1903 to 1906 and also presided over the Mallow Shooting Enquiry, and his aide-de-camp.

ABOLITION OF EGYPTIAN PROTECTORATE.

BRITAIN'S GOOD WILL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-15 a.m., March 8.

General Allenby in conveying the Imperial Parliament's decision with regard to Lord Milner's proposals draws attention to Britain's goodwill in making the concession regarding the abolition of Protectorate before the negotiations as a proof of Britain's anxiety to establish relations with the Egyptians on a firm, friendly and lasting basis.

PENISTONE BYE-ELECTION.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 8.

The Penistone Bye-election results as follows:—

Mr. Gillis (Labour)	8,550
Mr. Pringle (formerly M.P.), Independent Liberal	7,984
Alderman Hinchliffe (Coalition Liberal)	7,123

FRENCH DELEGATES INTERVIEW SIMONS.

NEW PROPOSALS COMMUNICATED TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

Reuter learns that M. D'Abernon and M. Loucheur interviewed von Simons this morning, after which, it is stated, that they communicated the outline of the new German proposals to the Supreme Council at Downing Street. It is stated in the French quarters that these are not regarded as acceptable.

WARNING NOTICES TO RESERVISTS.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASUR

The "Daily News" states that the War Office has sent out warning notices to certain Reservists to be prepared to proceed to their depots. This is merely a precautionary measure in view of any unexpected development of the German situation.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

LATER.

It appears that the "Daily News" statement is misapprehension. Notices issued to reservists were merely ordinary notices to applicants for "D" Reserve, for which the War Office is advertising for men.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO RELEASE THEM.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Council of State sat this morning, in the Metcalfe House. Five questions were asked and answered.

Sardar Joginder Singh moved the only resolution appearing on the agenda paper recommending that persons detained in India without trial and those imprisoned under sentences passed by the Martial Law courts be released or failing that be given an opportunity of proving their innocence in regular courts. He said he did not intend to awaken any dying controversy, but wished that the last and final act of justice and mercy be done to the people wrongly detained in jail. He had an interview with Sir William Vincent and if the Home Member had allowed him to publish that interview much of the criticism on the Punjab would have been avoided. He was well aware of the fact that two High Court judges were asked to revise the Martial Law sentences, but in all these cases he thought Sir William Vincent would agree with him that the Prosecution evidence was of little value generally. (Laughter.)

Sir William Vincent interrupting, said:—I will say, Sir, certainly not. (Laughter.)

Continuing, the speaker said that how ever, he had seen that such Prosecution evidence in many cases failed in ordinary courts. He regretted to find that while all influential men had been released poor men were still rotting in jail. After all, what they were put to jail for was for aspiring for attainment of Swarajya which has been now admitted by Government itself as the goal of Indian aspiration. Then again Government had admitted its mistakes and has said that people were wrongly detained. The speaker referring to the Komagata Maru incident said:—These people were given false hopes about their safe arrival in Canada and when they came back disappointed the sad events occurred in Calcutta. Consequently, many innocent people were sent to jail. He believed that if all these persons were released it would considerably ease the Punjab situation and greatly calm down the agitation among the Sikhs. This would also restore the lost faith in English justice.

Malik Sir Omar Hyat Khan thought some Sikhs were accomplices and asked that prisoners should be divided into four classes and dealt with accordingly and with the reservation. He suggested the resolution on the ground of clemency.

Dewan Bahadur Naidu asked for sympathy and justice outlined by the Duke of Connaught. He appealed to Government to accept the resolutions and forestall Non-Co-operators.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent said that Government had only admitted that there were some reprehensible acts on both sides and that Government alone was never to be blamed in this matter. He brought to the attention of the House the many misinterpretations of the Government's position as brought forward by the mover, for instance, no persons were now in jail who were wrongly arrested and detained in jail. There were only two cases of this kind and it would be unfair to make a general proposition of this kind. As for the charge that people were imprisoned because of their aspiration for Swarajya, he challenged the mover to point out a single case falling under that category. The prisoners of the Kamagata Maru incident were all detained in jail for having resorted to fire and it was absolutely unsafe to let these excited people into the Punjab, where a state of conspiracy had been found existing. He believed this action of Government had the full support of . . . . . (a voice "no.") He knew that throughout India there were only three people detained without trial, two of whom belonged to the North-West Frontier Province. He said the House would appreciate the action of Government, when he told them that out of about 1,786 prisoners 1,700 had already been released. There was now no man in jail for political offence. Those who are still under detention were convicted of most serious offences, and it would be unsafe, at present, to release them. He also informed the House that out of 86 people now in jail about 70 were those tried by tribunals. Sir William Vincent continuing, read extracts from the findings of two high court judges to show in some cases they had no remarks to make and in several others there was ample evidence of guilt fully proved. There was no man in jail, who had not been convicted of very grave offence and assured the Council that Government detained in custody those men whose release would be dangerous to society. Dangerous elements were at work and he himself had visited the Punjab and come to the conclusion that releasing these men would be unsafe. Sir Edward Maclagan was in Governor of known clemency, and considering the present situation in the Punjab, Sir William Vincent asked the Council to reject the resolution.

KATARPUR PRISONERS.

Bala Sukhbir Singh touched the Katharpur prisoners and said many of them in jails were Sadhus and Mahatmas only. He urged both Kartarpur and Punjab prisoners be released.

Mr. Shafi said clemency petitions were not examined by Sir William Vincent, Sir Geogre Lowndes and himself and these would receive full consideration.

At this stage the President ruled that references to the Katarpur prisoners are irrelevant.

Mr. Sethna expressed sympathy with the resolution and asked the mover to point out cases in which clemency could be exercised without danger to society.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh gave his sympathy and pleaded for mercy.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Sardar Jogendra Singh summed up the debate, saying:—"You can't be infalliable," and he asked that outside opinion should be taken into consideration. The Punjab was one of the loyalest provinces in India and the speaker re-called the opinions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The remedy should be applied and not work on shifts and expediency. British justice must be uphold.

Sir William Vincent, emphasised that 700 men were released in obedience of the mandate for clemency from the King and not as a result of examination of evidence. He thought Mr. Sethna had asked a pertinent question to which t'e mover had not replied. He assured the Council that if the mover brought special cases to his notice, he would do his best.

The motion was withdrawn.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In connection with the notice of resolution given by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan in favour of removing sex disqualification for franchise in case of qualified women, a deputation of women, waited on the Law Member at his residence.

* * *

It is understood that Sir Nilratan Sircar, whose term of office as Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University expires towards the end of this month, will be succeeded by the Hon. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee.

* * *

The Calcutta police have arrested three Peshawaris in connection with the recent taxi-cab dacoity. It is said that two notes of Rs. 100 each have been found in their possession. The police are making enquiries to ascertain whether these notes formed part of the six hundred notes of the same denomination, which formed portion of Rs. 95,000 stolen. (A. P.)

* * *

In reply to a Telegram from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. To H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, wishing him farewell and bon-voyage, the latter in reply, said it was with feelings of deepest regret that he left Bombay which had so many fond memories for him, and was truly grateful to the Goverment, Princes and people of the Presidency for the warm-hearted reception accorded to him. (A. P.)

* * *

Presiding at a meeting in connection with the Social of Chemical Technology, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri observed that great many young men cogitated about the future but were not prepared to use their mental and physical resources for their own advancement and benefit of their country. He urged young men not to take up spinning wheel with women and to throw away all they had learnt.

* * *

Mr. G. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate General, Madras, will preside at the All-India Vakils' Conference, which is to be held at Allahabad during the Easter holidays, to consider, among other matters, creation of independent Indian Bar, the Council of Legal education in each province to regulate legal education, coninstitution of domestic tribunal in each province to consider the question of professional discipline, and conduct and fusion of all brances of legal profession.

* * *

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association last night Col. G. M. Leslie in the course of his address said:—The political atmosphere is charged with electricity and it behoves every loyal citizen, to do what in his power lies to assist the Government in these troublous times. The poison of Non-Cooperation is working in an insidious way through certain communities, and it is the urgent duty of the domiciled community to do all that it can to supply an antidote. (A. P.)

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

(Continued from page 8.)

Conferences. and Esher and Lovatt reports, I have had none of my doubts answered. These things only appear to me to prolong indefinitely the dependence of India upon Great Britain. Indeed, they seem deliberately intended to do so. No! No! Along this evolutionary path, which has been tried generation after generation,—along this pathway of 'Reform Councils,' which is strewn with Proclamations and promises unfulfilled, there appears to me to be but little hope of final deliverance. Independence will be undermined, as often as it is built up.

On the other hand, I come back from this method of doubtful evolution to the more incisive method of Mahatma Gandhi. I can see that he cuts at the very root of the disease. He is like a surgeon performing an operation, rather than a physician administering soothing drugs. And, as his surgeon's knife cuts deep, we can see at once the recovery of the patient beginning to take place—the recovery of self-respect and manhood and independence. Seeley's own words are coming true at last. It is being realised by the Indian People, that "it is shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion."

Such personalities as that of Mahatma Gandhi, which can inspire a whole nation, are rare indeed in human history. *Our* duty,—the duty of us, who are ordinary people,—is to use to the full the God-given opportunity, when it comes. Only with such an inner spiritual power at our disposal, can the vicious circle of dependence be broken, and the soul of India set free.

THE BANKRUPTCY BUDGET.

"DON'T ENHANCE POSTAL RATES."

NON-OFFICIALS' UNANIMOUS DEMAND.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning, when after question time during which Mr. K. C. Neogy was responsible for seven out of nine interpellations the general discussion on the Budget was resumed. Dr. Sarbadhikari (Bengal) was the first to speak, but his speech could hardly be heard in the Press gallery. He said Bombay and Bengal had woeful days ahead. There might be a different state of feeling in the United Provinces and Madras, which were so powerfully and so patriotically represented on the Central Government. He drew the attention of Government to do full justice to Bengal and Bombay, which both wanted a share of income-tax and particularly instanced Calcutta University which required to be reconstructed on the lines of the Saddler Commission's recommendations. Even if the Government of India failed to do so he hoped the Secretary of State would intervene and do justice. Referring to the Army expenditure, he urged that the territorial question had to be taken in right earnest especially after the standard of record which the Calcutta University Corps and Bengal Light Horse had showed and of which they had heard so much in the Esher Report. As regards additional taxation Dr. Sarbadhikari urged Government to let along post card and newspaper postage, as also those taxes which affected small industries. In conclusion, he said that a semblance of responsibility was given to Indians in Reforms and they had to work Reforms, binding their time and in the hope that light might grow more and more.

Mr. Girdhari Lall Agarwala said there was no justification for Government's Currency policy and regretted that no provision had been made for Indians in the Royal Air Force and in other units of the Army. The speaker urged that postal rates should not be increased and no imposition be made on import of textile machineries.

Mr. N. C. Sircar of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce pressed for reduction of the Military expenditure and asked for Indianising the Army, slowly but steadily, without impairing its efficiency. He asked for heavy Railway grant. He condemned fresh taxation and thought that the imposition of increased import duty would tell heavily on the poorer classes. He suggested raising of a loan of twenty crores repayable after twenty years. After condemning the unfortunate policy of selling Reverse Councils at a fancy price, the speaker considered the present financial depression had been brought about to a great extent by the unfortunate policy adopted by Government by announcing the acceptance of the Currency Committee's recommendations but not acting up to them. He opined the scheme of international credit as enunciated in the Brussels Conference as impracticable.

MEMBERS HAVE NO REAL POWER.

Mr. Jabar Lall Bhargava regretted members had really no power on the expenditure of Government. The country would welcome the luxury taxes, but would feel burden of increased postal rates which would hit the poor very hard.

Mr. Cotelingam observed that Government was always on a verge of bankruptcy, if not in a chronic state of insolvency. No doubt efficiency of the Army was to be maintained and there was a large portion of expenditure which was justifiable but the time had come when this expenditure had to be cut down Government he concluded, would not have chosen a more inoppurtune time to strengthen the hands of non-co-operators than now by increasing the postage and he, therefore, advised that instead of this increase there should be further additional one and half a per cent. taxation on import duties, thereby bringing it from 7 to 12½ per cent.

EXCHANGE THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Price said that the Exchange was the crux of the question as far as budget was concerned. Attempt to dishonour Bills did not come from dishonest motives but rather from sheer inability of concern to meet obligations in cash for sixteen rupees or more to pound. An early improvement in the Exchange was a vital necessity not only for Government in its Budget purposes, but to the whole of the commercial community. He appealed to Finance Member to try again to restore contentment and confidence in India by a further effort at improving the exchange situation. In order to do this there were practical means of perfectly natural and not artificial character like sales of Reverse Councils. The Finance Member must take steps to reduce imports, stimulate exports and the rest are financial and economic health of the country. Last year, wheat was selling at 130 shillings a quarter and this year at seventy shillings and growers of rice, wheat etc., had in effect, lost their market owing to Government's interference. This severe discouragement of agriculture both in India and Burma should not go any further. In the case of import taxations Government had not considered restrictions on silver. Mr. Price quoted figures to show the colossal fall in the Exchange, which was staking not only Government's finance but also commercial finance and which was all due to cheap silver coming in unlimited quantities. So long as import of silver was unrestricted the Exchange would never rise and Government must reconsider their decision in this matter. If this was done, there would be an appalling financial disaster. (Applause.)

Sir Godfrey Fell and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief then addressed the Assembly.

After the Commander-in-Chief had spoken, Mr. Neogy said he had a shrewd suspicion that Mr. Hailey and his associates were in secret sympathy with the Non-Co-operation movement, for the present Budget was sure to give a strong stimulus to the movement. They were invited to share with Government the aftermath of an epoch of administrative prodigality and had a clear idea about the practical limitations of their budget powers and it should not be forgotten that only 19 per cent. of the total budgeted expenditure charged to revenue had been submitted to vote. They could obstruct Government but could not effect substantial retrenchment. The only alternatives before the house was to acquisce in this extravagance which could not be conscientisously done or to seek to paralyse Government, which course, though very repugnant to the speaker, would have to be adopted if Government refused to modify their demands in conformity with their legitimate wishes.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy criticised the Exchange muddle but approved the Military expenditure. After hearing the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Secretary he objected to surcharges on firewood etc., but suggested that luxuries diamonds, jewellery be taxed instead.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch, there was a slight fall in the attendance of the non-official members.

Mr. Shami continuing the debate said that the Home Government must be asked to make good the loss which India had suffered on account of their Exchange policy. Most members he concluded, would agree that postal rates should not be enhanced.

Mr. A. D. Pickford could not much criticise the Military expenditure being a layman, but view with misgivings the persistent rumours of demobilisation on a large scale.

Mr. Raghadir Sinha condemned the abnormal growth of the Military expenditure and maintained taxation would add to the present discontent.

Bhai Mansingh said the Military expenditure was responsible for the deplorable state revealed in the Financial Statement.

Mr. Ginwala criticised the Budget inasmuch as it affected Burma only.

At this stage, on the motion of Mr. Kamat, it was decided that the time limit for each speaker be reduced to 10 minutes.

Mr. Zauiruddin Ahmed objected to taxation affecting the masses, for Bolshevism then need not come from outside, but could crop up from inside.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RETRENCHMENT BOARD SUGGESTED

The following is a continuation of the report of Monday's proceedings:—

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday Mr. N. M. Joshi criticised the Taxation proposals like surcharge duties on fodder, grain, firewood, etc., and said that these would affect the poorer classes of people. If Government wanted to increase the passenger rates let it be in respect of the first and second class passengers and not third class passengers.

Mr. Hailey intervened:—Sir. I wish to make it perfectly clear, having refreshed my memory, that I have said nothing about passenger rates.

After Mr. Joshi had criticised a few other proposals, Col. Gidney made his maiden speech which was heard with attention. He offered his sympathies to Mr. Hailey whose footsteps were dogged by bad luck throughout and who had to contend against forces from which his predecessors enjoyed complete immunity. However. this budget which was characterised by boldness and clearness would stand as one of the most important budgets ever presented Col. Gidney reminded the Assembly of the phrase "cut your coat according to the cloth" and said that it was a surprise that, while the function of this House was to provide for supplies, the duty of the Government was to spend money and spend four-fifths of it without the Assembly having even a whisper, much less voice. If the relationship between the House and Government was to be stable, it must be founded on mutual confidence and co-operation. Yet he did not complain. He was willing to accept his inheritance with the conditions at present attached to it, but he wanted some definite guarantee that the new expenditure whether of a capital or of a recurring nature, whether concerned with votable or non-votable matters, whether productive or nonproductive, whether political, military or ordinary, should receive the assent of this House and that the assent should be obtained from recently elected standing Finance Committee which he regretted contained no European member on it.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

He included in this not only proposals for new expenditure but also for diversion of existing expenditure into new directions or on new objects. He shared the impression current that Government of India did not always get or even endeavour to get the best value for its money. He was, however, pleased to see that they had imported a firm of skilled Accountants and he would not be surprised if they found quite a lot to do on the military side of Government's expense. In fact, Col. Gidney had a shrewd suspicion that given experts financiers and accountants on the army side of administration, there would be an enormous reduction in the military budget. He was not for reducing the army, but he was probing very deeply into the labyrinthal methods of work. I am willing to accept the necessary expenditure, continued the speaker, whether it be for material advance or for internal or external security. I see that a certain sum is provided in the budget for the purpose of carrying out some of the recommendations of the Esher Committee. I sincerely trust that this House will in some manner be allowed early opportunity to examine the necessity of the case before this money is expended. If you satisfy the standing Finance Committee I shall be satisfied.

TAXATION PROPOSALS.

Referring to taxation proposals, Col. Gidney related his experience that prices were now higher than before the budget was presented, and said increased import duties would provide another excuse to middlemen to profiteer. Indirect taxation fell on the consumer with double force and this increase in the cost of living was bound to react on Government itself From murmurs he heard wherever he went he had a feeling that large sums of money spent on revision of pay had not been spent wisely. It was the members of his community, those who lived on small salaries and who depended on overseas supplies, who were hardest hit by high prices and who were likely to be most affected by the new import duties. He had failed to find in the budget any provision for higher wages of these people. This was a matter which must not be overlooked.

In conclusion, Col. Gidney remarked that the insidious growth of fresh deficit revealed the necessity for jealous scrunity of all measures involving additional expenditure.

After Col. Gidney had spoken, Mr. Joshi referring to Mr. Hailey's taking exception to the likelihood of Railway passenger rates being increased, read out from the budget a passage which indicated a moderate increase of rates, particularly on goods traffic and asked the House to judge whether he (speaker) was justified in drawing the inference that he did when he spoke last.

EXPORT DUTY ON GRAIN.

Raja Shiv Nandan Prashad Singh said that the budget had caused great uneasiness in the country, and people felt that if the new era meant fresh taxation, it should have never come at all. He suggested the export duty on food grain to meet the deficit rather than those taxations which affected the masses. He took exception to the increase in postage and approved import duties which would safeguard Indian industries.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

Mr. J. C. Chowdhri considered the financial statement as bankruptcy budget, and regretted that Mr. Hailey had not given an idea when the finances would be placed on a solvent basis. He referred, amidst cries of "hear, hear" to the President's ruling, asking the members to limit their remarks on a closely typed budget on 338 pages within a limit of fifteen minutes. He referred to the great trade depression due to the disastrous policy of the Government during the post-war days and due to reckless sale of reverse councils. He criticised the gold policy of Government and viewed with alarm the depletion in currency reserve. He suggested that there should be no increase in postage and railway rates, and that the revenue to be derived from these sources should be met through floating of a loan. He strongly criticised the enormous increase in civil and military side, and suggested the establishment of a retrenchment board, consisting of officials and non-officials.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when general discussion on the budget would be continued.

PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT OF POSTAL RATES.

PRESS ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following protest has been sent to the Government of India:—

The Council of the Press Association of India emphatically protests against the proposed enhancement in postal rates for registered newspapers will seriously affect all newspapers and periodicals printed in the country and being a tax on knowledge. will retard the process of enlightment of the masses.

The Calcutta University has decided to send six delegates to attend the Conference of Universities of the British Empire to be held in London next July. Besides Sir Nilratan Sircar, Principal Heramba Chunder Maitra and Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee. whose names have already appeared, Mr. C. V. Raman, Rev. Dr. N. S. Arcot and Professor J. N. Das Gupta are also proceeding to attend the Conference as the Calcutta University delegates.

* * * *

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and one sixteenth pence. Demand Bills one shilling three and one-eighth pence.

ANTI-SOVIET RISINGS IN RUSSIA.

REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD KRONSTADT.

SOVIET'S ALLEGED REIGN OF TERROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 2 a.m., March 8.

Sensational reports of the spread of anti-Soviet risings in Russia continue, but it is obvious that there are difficulties in gauging the real situation. However, Reuter's Stockholm correspondent says that the papers regard as a reliable fact that several revolutionaries hold Kronstadt, which is the centre of the revolutionary organisation. Many fleet commissaries have been arrested. Kozlovski, mentioned in March 4th Moscow wireless, is the artillery commander.

Messages from Moscow state that the Soviet has started a reign of terror and wholesale arrests of the Jews, who fear recurrence of the pogroms have taken place.

A message from Helingfors states that the aim of the insurrection is the establishment of a Constituent Assembly.

SEQUEL TO REVOLT AT ODESSA.

A telegram from Bukharest says that the Soviet Government has ordered the closing of the Russo-Rumanian Frontier owing to the violent revolt at Odessa where only two faithful regiments of the Chinese are engaged in a stern fight to support the frontier. The troops are retiring to Odessa, while the Soviet is concentrating the Chinese troops in Moscow.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT.

RECOGNISED BY BALTIC FLEET CREW.

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-15 a.m., March 8.

Riga.—A wireless communication from the Kronstadt Revolutionary Committee states that the crews of all the Baltic Fleet vessels there have recognised the anti-Bolshevist Government and have requested all the officers to remain at their posts. It is also stated that the Kronstadt sailors attacked the Soviet troops occupying the Petrograd district and that the Soviet garrison at Oranienbaum repulsed and shelled the attackers, whereupon the Revolutionary Committee sent four warships, which bombarded the Soviet fortifications.

REPORTED REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESSES.

SOVIET PERTURBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-15 a.m., March 8.

The situation in Russia remains hazy but no big revolutionary successes have been reliably signalled. The Soviet Government are clearly most perturbed and are doing their level best to pacify public feeling by distributing more food.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

SERIOUS SITUATION AND GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-15 a.m., March 8.

Cairo.—In view of coping with the serious situation in which the small cotton cultivators are placed, the Council of Ministers has decided to purchase their cotton on the basis of twenty three dollars for sakellaridis and sixteen for ashmouri. It was also decided to permit the National Bank to make advances at seven per cent. interest which cannot be called before next March and to authorise the agricultural Bank not to expropriate the small fields in the event of the owners not paying the loans and to authorise the export of barley beans.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tokio.—The Crown Prince of Japan has departed on his visit to Europe via Colombo.

In a letter to the Woman Suffrage Alliance, Lady Reading hopes that soon after her arrival in India she will meet a representative of the Committee of the Indian Women of Alliance.

The New Persian Cabinet comprises of Sayed Zaya-ed-Din, Premier and Minister of Interior, and Madirul-Molk, Minister for Foreign Affair.

Colonel Wedgwood on Monday, made his first appearance in the House of Commons, after his visit to India. He was warmly greeted by his friends, but there were some murmurs from the Ministerialists.

LORD READING AND BOMBAY.

"D" WARD NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY FUNCTION.

A meeting of the residents and ratepayers of the "D" ward will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at Haji Mia Jitekar's Chawl, Thakurdwar, to express the determination of the people not to participate in any of the functions to be held in honour of H. E. Lord Reading and to urge upon the Corporation to act similarly in accordance with the Resolution of the Nagpur Congress.

TRADE UNIONS

REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION.

MR. JOSHI'S SPEECH IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following is a full text of the speech that Mr. N. M. Joshi delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st inst., when he moved his resolution on the registration of trade unions:—

"Sir, I beg to move that:—

RESOLUTION.

'This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should take steps to introduce, at an early date, in the Indian Legislature, such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for bona-fide trade union activities.'

Sir, the subject matter of my resolution, in as much as it concerns the status, the rights and the privileges of a large number of working classes, is very important, and deserves the serious attention of this Assembly. During the last half a century and more this country is passing through an industrial revolution, though steadily but surely. A large number of industries and factories have grown and are growing daily. A large number of people are leaving villages and flocking to towns and cities. A large number of people, who in former times worked for themselves and as their own masters, although in humble capacities, have now been turned into wage-earners, and are working for other masters and under conditions over which they have no control. All this has made a great change in the position of the working classes, especially in the relation towards their employers. Formerly, when a labourer was in his village, he was his own master, although he may be a small cultivator or a small artisan. Now he has become a wage-earner. Moreover, even if a man in former times was a wage-earner in a village, he could settle the condition of his work with his master individually. But now, a labourer working in a large factory where there are sometimes more than one thousand men cannot settle the conditions of his work with his master individually. If he wants an increase of wage, o fhe wants working hours to be reduced, he cannot approach his matter individually and secure what he wants. Under the present conditions, therefore, it is necessary for the working classes to secure either an increased wage or other better conditions by collecting bargaining. Unless they organise themselves and make a joint demand there is no likelihood of their getting whatever they want.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The only means by which collective bargaining becomes possible is by the workers organising themselves into some associations which are commonly called Trade Unions. Some of the means of collective bargaining are these. In the first place these organisations try to secure betterment of their conditions by negotiation; but when negotiation fails, as it fails on several occasions, the Trade Unions have to resort to a step which amounts to withdrawal of labour and which in common language is called a strike. Now these organisations for collective bargaining are not only found among the workers. The employers who are in a very strong position also organise themselves for protection and they too are anxious to bargain with their servants collectively and not individually. It will be clearly seen that under present conditions the Trade Union organisations are absolutely necessary and desirable. Sir, even before the war, the working classes had shown signs of being aroused to self-consciousness and had shown signs of organising themselves into some kinds of organisations, whether they are called Trade Unions or by some other name. During the war and since the Armistice the labour movement in this country as in other countries grew much stronger and it is growing stronger still day by day. The working classes have during this period organised themselves into several unions. Their number to-day may be estimated between 50 and 100 with a membership of several hundreds of thousands. Unfortunately as these organisations are of recent growth they are not yet put on a proper footing. You will find that in a great number of them the membership is not still large enough. In some of them even subscriptions are not regularly collected. Some of them do not even have rules framed. Their status also in the eyes of law is not well defined. It is therefore necessary that if Trade Unions are desirable, we should take steps at this stage to put these organisations on a sound and proper footing. In England, several laws, known by the name of Trade Union laws, have been passed during the past 50 years and more. We should copy the example of England in this respect and make a beginning. It is necessary, in the first place, that Trade Unions should have good rules; and if we pass a law registering such Trade Unions, they can be compelled to have good and proper rules. The registration will also enforce on the Trade Unions the appointment of Trade Union officials. It will also put on the Trade Union officials the responsibility of protecting the funds of the Trade Unions. In the English Trade Union laws, some concessions have been given to the unionists such as their provident fund is free from income-tax. Even in our own country by the co-operative credit societies Act, the working classes have been given certain other concessions such as the exemption from the stamp duty. If these organisations of the working classes are to be encouraged, Government can give similar concessions to these organisations also, viz., the Trade Unions, by means of their registration. But more than this what is important is that the status of the Trade Unionists and Trade Union officials and Trade Union organisations must be determined and fixed in the eyes of the law. At present the position is very doubtful. In England some years back, the Trade Unions were illegal. I do not know what the position in India is. I am not a lawyer; but I take it that here a Trade Union is a legal organisation. In England, strikes were not legal for a number of years. I do not know what the position of strikes to-day in India is. It may be legal or it may be illegal. At least for the present nobody has come forward and said that strikes are illegal.

CIVIL LIABILITITY.

Then there is the question of civil liability. A strike means withdrawal of labour, sometime it involves breach of contract of service. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, injunctions can be issued against persons who induce persons to break their contracts of service and those persons who induce others to break their contracts of service also can be sued for damages. Now this liability for Trade Union liability, namely strike, is not imaginary. Only a few months ago a case arose in Madras. In October last, Mr. B. P. Wadia, who was for some time the Editor of "New India" and was the President of the Madras Labour Union, was prosecuted in Madras. An injunction was issued against him prohibiting him from engaging himself in the activities of the Trade Unions. The charge against him was that he induced some workers in the Buckingham Mills to commit a breach of their contract and induced others not to enter into contract of service with that ompany. The judge issued the injunction. Now this clearly shows that Trade Unions are not free from civil liability. One of the Trade Union activities is to declare a strike and this has been recognised all over the world as a legitimate weapon of collecting bargaining. Therefore if we feel that Trade Unions are necessary and desirable, it is also equally incumbent upon us to see that bona fide trade union activity does not involve for those engaged in it, any civil liability.

It will be said that in the case of Mr. Wadia, an injunction was issued against him on the ground that his action was a wrongful action and it was also alleged that his activities were actuated by malice. Now it is very easy to prove in such cases that the action of a man is actuated by malice, that is, with intention to do injury to some other person. A strike necessarily involves injury to the employer and therefore, it will not be very difficult to prove that the activities of a Trade Union official were malicious. Moreover, in the case of Mr. Wadia, malice was proved by the fact that he was a politician. Now, I do not know how many people really can say that they are not politicians. If they give votes at elections, they are politicians. If they are members of this Assembly, they are politicians. sir, these are the facts of Mr. Wadia's case according to my light; they can be put in some other light also. But for my purpose it is sufficient that there was a case made in Madras in which an injunction was issued against a trade union official for a trade union activity. There when we propose to legislate for Trade Unions, it is necessary that we should consider the position of trade unionists in the eyes of the civil law very carefully and afford trade unionists the same protection which is afforded to them in England. sir, the English section on this point is very clear, and absolutely protects trade unionists and trade union officials from civil liability. I shall read that section from the Trades Disputes Act of 1906 for the benefit of this Assembly:—

TRADES DISPUTES ACT.

"An Act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to commit a breach of contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or labour as he will."

This section and other sections which I need not read here, clearly protect the trade union officials and trade unionists from civil liability for a breach of contract or inducing people to break contracts of service If English Law affords trade unionists such protection, I do not see why in India the Indian trade unionists and their officials should not be similarly protected. Sir, this Assembly knows that we in India—I mean, Indians—have always claimed that we should be in our country what the English people are in their country. I would therefore request the members of this Assembly to consider whether the Indian workers should not be in India what the English workers are in England. Therefore this protection of the trade unionists in India, similar to that given to the trade unionists in England, is absolutely necessary.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

Sir, as regards criminal liability, the point is not quite clear. So far no criminal case has been made. But I believe that it is not right for us to wait till a case has been made. Sir, there is the Indian Penal Code. There are several acts, such as the workmen's Breach of Contract Act, the Assam Labour and Emigration Acts, the Madras Planters' Labour Act and other Acts, according to which it will not be impossible for the ingenuity of lawyers, stimulated by the wealth of employers, to find out some sections to bring the working classes of this country under criminal liability. Sir, I therefore appeal to this House that it is necessary once for all to lay down in an Act that bona fide trade union activities cannot be considered as a criminal act. In the English law this has been done; and I believe that it should also be done here. Sir, it will be said that as in India there are some acts under which societies are registered, there is no need for a separate legislation. In the first place, there is the Companies Act, under which the organisations of employers are generally registered. But it will be seen that trade union which does not issue any shares and which does not distribute any profits or dividents, is not a company and therefore that Act is not suitable for the registration of trade unions. Then there is an Act to register societies prompting literature, science and art; but a Trade union is not a literary society nor a scientific society; it is not also a charitable society. Therefore this Act will not be a suitable act for our purposes. Moreover, as I have said; the important reason for which I ask for registration is the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials and organisations which cannot be so protected by any of the present Acts. Separate legislation therefore is necessary and I request the Government to undertake this legislation for this reason. The Government in this country has always claimed that it makes a special effort to protect the interests of the masses and the working classes. If that is so, I think it is their duty to undertake legislation for this purpose. Moreover, Government in the past has help the working classes by legislating for them separately. They passed the Cooperative Societies' Act which helps the working classes by making them their own capitalists, by making them their own landlords, by making them their own shopkeepers, thus removing the distinction between capitalists and labourer, between tenant and landlord, between customer and shopkeeper. Unfortunately, these distinctions of classes will remain for a long time, and therefore as long as these distinctions remain, it is necessary to protect the weaker against the stronger. I therefore urge the Government that as they helped the working classes by passing the Co-operative Societies Act, they should also help them by passing the Act I suggest, which is only a compliment of the Co-operative Societies' Act.

UNIONS BENEFICIAL TO EMPLOYERS.

Sir, I would also request the employers in this Assembly to help in the passing of this legislation. Every employer will find that it is to his interest that these workers should be organised. It is always seen during strikes that it is more easy to deal with an organised mass of people than to deal with an unorganised and illiterate mass of people. Moreover, the employers know that they generally organise themselves into their Chambers of Commerce, Mill-Owners' Associations, and several other associations to protect themselves and to bargain collectively with their workers, and naturally they should also expect their workers to combine and organise themselves to bargain collectively with their masters as equal parties in the bargain. I would therefore requests the employers to help in the passing of this legislation.

Sir, there is one point on which a difference of opinion several times arises, and it is this. The employers, some Government officials and some members of the educated public say that they are in favour of trade unions, but unfortunately the present trade unions are in the hands of egitators, outsiders and people who are not workers themselves; therefore they cannot sympathise with the present trade union movement. But the members of this Assembly, if they take into consideration the present state of education of the working classes of this country, will clearly see that a man who professes sympathy with the trade union movement and says that he does not like the movement assisted by educated people, has no real sympathy at all. At the present time it is impossible for the working classes of this country, illiterate as they are to manage their own organisations which sometimes grow very big. Even Government have found out that in the case of cooperative societies, it becomes necessary that some outside guidance should be given to them and Government often appoint honorary organisers for this purpose. I would request Government to appoint honorary organisers for the trade union movement also. It is thus clear that some outside guidance is necessary, in the present circumstances, for the trade union organisation.

DO TRADE UNIONS ENCOURAGE "CLASS WAR"?

There is another point. There are some people, good natured they are and very amiable, who says:—we want to improve the condition of the working classes; but we do not want to see the bitter class war which is seen in Europe The trades union movement encourages this class war and we do not, therefore, want it If the bitterness of the class war which is seen in Europe is to be avoided in India, we must, in the first place, see why there is bitterness and why the war is required to be waged. We all know that society at present is divided into classes, and industrial society is divided into capitalists and labourers. There is a conflict of interest between these two classes and as long as this conflict of interest lasts, there will be same wars and same struggles. They cannot be avoided. And when the struggles become protracted and involve great sacrifices, the parties become bitter. But the only remedy to avoid this is to ge trid of the classes, to get rid of the conflict of interests, to cease to treat the labourers as mere wage-earners. If the employers want to avoid the bitterness of class war, they should, without a struggle improve the conditions of work of their workmen, treat them as their children, younger brothers and younger sisters, and give them opportunities of developing, in course of time, into equal partners, and in that case, they and the labourers will enjoy peace and prosperity.

With these words, sir, I commend my resolutions to the acceptance of this Assembly."

MR. JOSHI'S REPLY.

The following is a full text of the reply that Mr. N. M. Joshi gave at the close of the debate on the resolution regarding the registration and protection of Trade Unions.

"I have no hesitation in accepting the amendments proposed, because they do not practically make any change in my resolution as they also show that it is necessary to give protection to the trade unions; and the only thing that the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland had done was that the whole resolution is kept vague as to the sort of protection necessary. Sir, when I moved my resolution it was never in my mind that trade unionists, when they committed a murder or other acts of violence, should be exempted from punishment. My object was not that trade unionists should be protected even if they indulged in rowdyism or threw stones. I, therefore, used the words "bona fide" activities. Sir, I am glad that the Hon. member for industry realise the necessity for the protection of the workers, but he is not prepared to give them the protection which is given in England to English labourers. He says that the English labourer is placed in a privileged position and he is not willing to put the Indian labourer also in a privileged position. The Hon. member knows that in India there is legislation for depriving the working classes of this country of the ordinary rights of citizenship. They are regarded as different from the ordinary citizens. Does the Hon. member know that there is an act, called the workmen's Breach of Contract Act? Does he know that there are Acts, called the Assam Labour and Emigration Acts, the Madras Planters' Labour Act, the Madras Act No. 5 of 1866? In all these Acts, the working classes are placed in a disadvantageous position. If the Government think that the workers of India should not be placed in a privileged position, they should not also be put in a disadvantageous position. Then why should they be made criminally liable for an action for which the ordinary citizen is not so liable? But if you once allow that the workers can be put in a disadvantageous position, as he is put, why should Government hesitate to put the worker in a privileged position in some respects. If Government think that the worker should not be put in a privileged position, let the Government at once come forward and remove all the Acts from the Statute Book which put the worker in a disadvantageous position.

"TRADING ON WORKERS' GULLIBILITY"?

Sir, there were other arguments used by the speakers who have dealt with my resolution. Mr. Pickford said he did not want people to trade on the gullibility of the workers. Well, perhaps he wants to keep the monopoly of trading on the gullibility of workers for his class, viz., workers. If he does not want to trade on the gullibility of the working classes, why should he be afraid of trade Unions.

Sir, another argument used was that there are no trade unions in the country; so why should we pass legislation providing for the protection of trade unions. The argument is not a sound one. As the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland knows, there were no cooperative societies when the Co-operative Societies' Act was passed. Is he prepared to contradict that fact? Then some challenges were thrown at me. I was asked to name a few trade unions which exist in India. I could quite easily accept that challenge. But I ask:—is this Chamber an examination hall? If so, I will give my answers and get a few marks. But I do not think this is the place for offering challenges of this kind.

Then, one of the speakers, said we should allow trade unions to grow naturally just as they will. Sir, that is just what I do not want. I do not want trade unions to grow in the natural way. If you allow them to grow naturally, they will grow wild; and we ought to avoid that.

Sir, then there were many objections raised in connection in the special kind of trade union legislation for which I ask. One of them was that I should not ask the Indian Government to follow slavishly the English Trade Union Law. Sir, if the English trade union law is good, I do not see any objection to our copying it here. If Mr. Pickford thinks that the English law is bad, I think when he goes back to England, he should agitate to get that legislation renewed. As I have already explained, sir, I am not against accepting the amendment; because the amendment gives whatever I want. When the legislation comes before the Council, then will be time enough to consider the matter in greater detail.

U. P. KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

ORDERS SERVED FROM PLACE TO PLACE

(From a Correspondent.)

AZAMGARH, Mar. 7.

The U. P. Khilafat deputation was prohibited from visiting Ghazipur on the 6th inst. Notice under Section 144 was served at Aurihar. The deputation consequently returned to Azamgarh where also notice was served under the same section. A public meeting was abandoned as a protest against the illegal order. At Azamgarh notice was served upon Maulana Abdul Majid and Mr. Nesar Ahmed because the District Magistrate had reasons to believe that their speeches on Khilafat and Non-Cooperation were likely to disturb the public tranquility. The gagging order is to continue for two months.

Great indignation prevails at this outrageous abuse of the law and wanton curtailment of liberty of speech.

A London message of March 3 says, the Clan Chattan arrived in London this morning.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Kusoombai, wife of Seth Ratilal of Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas from failure of heart, on the 5th instant. The marriage ceremony of the pair was celebrated only a week ago in Bombay, and the death in such a short time has proved a great shock to the family and relatives of the deceased.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALIPY

REMOVAL OF GOVT. CONTROL FROM SCHOOLS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was held on Monday, the 28th ultimo. It was convened to discuss the letter of the President to the Chairman of the Schools Committee (1) suspending under Rule 88 the operation of the Committee's resolution, dated 11th February, 1921, on the ground that it was *ultra vires*, the said resolution having laid down that the annual examination and inspection of Municipal schools should no longer be conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector or his assistants; and (2) forwarding the papers for reference to the General Board.

THE FACTS.

The facts which led to the convening of the above meeting are that on the 3rd February last Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Chairman, Sanitary Committee, moved his resolution asking the Municipality to discontinue the receipt of educational grants from Government "in response to the call of the Nation" and "with a view to remove Government control over primary education in Municipal schools." The President ruled the words "with a view to remove Government control" out of order. However, Mr. B. P. Thakore, Chairman of the Schools' Committee, had the above mentioned resolution passed by the Schools' Committee, asking the Deputy Educational Inspector to no longer conduct examinations in Municipal schools and ordering the supervisors of these schools to examine the pupils departmentally.

The Educational Inspector insisted on his right of examining Municipal schools and wrote to the President, who, in the exercise of the authority vested in him under Rule 88, suspended the operation of the offending resolution as being open to objection in law. As under the same rule a reference to the Municipality is necessary, the meeting was convened to decide whether the Municipality agreed or disagreed with the view taken by the President

The President, at the outset, moved the following proposition from the chair:—"That the rules allowing inspecting officers of the Educational Department of Government to inspect and examine the Municipal schools should be observed and the Schools' Committee should be requested to report if they suggest any alterations in the rules."

Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil, Chairman, Managing Committee said the only way to change the existing order of things was to proceed to amend the rules as suggested by the President.

Dr. B. H. Nanavati and Mr. Hormasji Pestanji Chahewalla who followed also spoke in support of the motion from the Chair.

Several amendments were then moved by both the parties some of which were ruled out by the President.

MR. PATEL'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Vallabhbai J. Patel said that the resolution passed by the General Board on the 3rd had once and for all committed the Corporation to a policy of non-cooperation with Government in the matter of primary education.

Mr. Thakore then cited the instance of non-aided private schools in the city and called the attention of members to the strong attitude which the Nadiad Municipality had taken up under circumstances similar to those which obtained in this city. It had, he reminded them, compelled Government to climb down.

Mr. K. N. Desai proposed an amendment to the effect that the correspondence following the much-discussed resolution of the Schools' Committee should be filed.

Messrs. Bhogilal Desai, Harilal Saheba and G. I. Parekh then spoke.

Mr. Desai's amendment was carried by a majority of 6, 17 having voted for and 11 against it, and two having declined to vote.

Non-Co-operators have thus secured their second victory in the field of Municipal affairs.

A MORADABAD INCIDENT.

7 STUDENTS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, March 5.

On the 24th February to the amazement of the citizens of Moradabad, seven students of the national school were arrested under 134 I.P.C. and security was given for their appearance on the 1st March under Non-Cooperation the sureties applied for withdrawing their bonds and the students, the eldest of whom was 11 years old and youngest 5 years, gladly offered themselves to go to jail. The Magistrate under the Juvenile Act released them after a piece of advice which he asked Mr. Khabauzzaman to give so that it might be more effective.

Mr. Ishwarlal B. of the Motilal Poona Mills, (Poona) writing under date March 4 says that a boy serving at his bungalow was kidnapped on the 2nd instant by a Muhammadan outside the Mill Compound. The boy was taken to the station and made to sit in the Bombay train, and taken to some station near Bombay, where he was given some money for food and was told to stay at the station only till he returned. In the meanwhile as the boy got chance to escape he availed himself of a local train and reached Victoria Terminus. He purchased a ticket and returned safely to Poona.

AUCTION SALE OF INTOXICANTS.

BOYCOTT BY LICENSEES OF MIRPURKHAS.

TRIUMPH FOR MAHATMA GANDHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRPURKAS, Mar. 2.

On the first March the Congress Committee learnt of the auction sale of intoxicants by the local Government. Local workers, Doctor Vatanmal, Mr. Dhalumal, Mr. Motiram Nihchal and Mr. Kundanlal as workers in the cause started for the residence of the licensees. On the morning of the 2nd the message of the nation was given to them and after a short inspiring talk with Dr. Vatanmal and Mr. Dhalmal it was agreed by all licensees to boycott the auction sale on the motion from one of them. An application to the Collector informing him of the reasons of the boycott was framed and the signatures of fifty-nine licensees were taken. All started in a body to the auction place

After a short time the Collector of the district arrived there with his assistants to open the auction sale. He invited licensees to sit on chairs but all decided to observe the Indian method and sat on carpets. The first bid came from Government at Rs. 6,700. After some repetitions from the auctioneer all stood up in a body and left the sale hall without giving the petition. Outside then arose shouts of "Mahatama Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Bande Matram." The auction sale was thus completely boycotted. Great enthusiasm amongst the licensees prevails. It is now decided that the petition need not be sent to the Collector, since he could not have failed to hear the roaring cries of Jai for Mahatama Gandhi. Afterwards the licensees unanimously on oath before prominent members of the local Panchayat decided to stop the sale of intoxicants within this district for one year.

NEW BRITISH PASSPORTS.

EMPIRE-WIDE VALIDITY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 7.

In the interests of the travelling public an arrangement has been arrived at under which British passports will ordinarily entitle the holder to admission to any part of the British Empire, the necessity for obtaining a separate endorsement for each journey within the Empire being dispensed with. It is, therefore, notified for the information of all British subjects who desire to avoid the necessity for separate endorsements for subsequent journeys within the Empire that all passport issuing authorities in India are now empowered to issue to approved applicants such passports of Empire-wide validity. Persons already in possession of valid British passports may present them to the proper passport-issuing authority, i.e., the local Government within whose jurisdiction they reside to be endorsed as valid for all journeys within the British Empire. These authorities have been empowered to grant such an endorsement in all suitable cases free of charge. It should, however, be noted (1) that time-expired passports will not be accepted. British passports are valid for two years from the date of issue and may be renewed after the expiry of that period for four further periods of the same duration. The fee for renewal in India is Rs. 1-8. (2) that possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from compliance with the Immigration regulations which are in force in various parts of the Empire. (3) that the Empire wide endorsement does not entitle the holder to enter Egypt or mandatory territories, such as, Mespotama and Palestine. Special endorsements are required by these countries.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

In reply to the letter of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, dated 30th October, 1920, the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 314, dated February 3, state that (1) re. the resolution in regard to night schools, Government await the receipt of the report of the Special Committee appointed to deal with the question, (2) re. the resolution in regard to the scheme of representation for the Provincial Conference, in Government approve the scheme as detailed in the Resolution and authorise the Registrar to transfer the work of the organisation of the Conference to the Central Cooperative Institute. (3) re. the resolution in regard to the acceptance of non-members as sureties, the committee should be informed that the subject is under the separate consideration of Government, (4) re. the resolution in regard to the consumers' and producers' branches, administrative approval is given to the Registrar's proposal for the entertainment of two industrial organisers on Rs. 150—8—200 per mensem. The requisite provision is being made separately in the budget for 1921-22.

MADRAS EXCISE SALES.

REVENUE FALLEN BY 163,600

(Associated Press.)

The total loss Madras Government incurred on Saturday's excises sale by auction was Rs. 163,600

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ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

(Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau.)

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress will be held in Lahore on Sunday the 28th of March 1921. The Agenda includes discussion of the draft constitution circulated to all affiliated Unions, as well as the question of nominations to the Inter-National Labour Conference, the attitude of Government towards the Trades Unions and their officials as displayed in the recent debate in the Legislative Assembly and the action to be taken by organised labour in view of the frequent use of armed force employed against strikers.

All communications should be addressed to the Acting Secretary Trade Union Congress, Bombay, Telegraphic address "Trade Union".

LONDON LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Intimation has been received from London that a great Labour Conference has been called by the Indian Workers' Welfare League for March 12th to consider the decision and the resolutions of the First All-India Trade Union Congress held last November in Bombay and specially in connection with its appeal for Labour Unity between Indian Workers and those of the United Kingdom.

Strikes continue in Bombay and there is danger of an extension in view of the action of the Port Trust authorities in making certain charges for house rent, which are alleged to be illegal, reversing the practice which has prevailed for seven years. Union officials are doing everything in their power to keep the men in hand and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

WALLACE FLOUR MILLS STRIKE.

The conditions of employment of these workers are the severest. Action has been contemplated against the men responsible for sweating boys for 13 hours a day for some time but the Union officials wisely forbore, preparing to give the employers a chance of bettering the men's condition. Unfortunately the employers have displayed a wanton sense of irresponsibility in this matter and the Union has been compelled to forward a strong letter to the Inspector of Factories. The attention of the public is directed to the charges made therein, charges which are corroborated by written statements of the men made before witnesses.

THE DUKE AND BOMBAY.

NOT A MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" in reference to the Duke's visit to Bombay writes:—

The welcome in the present case (the Duke's visit to Bombay) was not so complete as that magnificent triumph accorded to the Duke by the whole population of Bombay when he first came among us in 1886; nevertheless it was warm and general. There was a hartal by the non-co-operators; many shops were closed and taxis and victorias were not plied for hire. The streets through which the Duke passed on the way to Government House, at Malabar Point, were, however, filled with spectators who were deferential. The official part of the performance was gorgeous.

But what of the non-co-operators who will not have the installed Government at any price? Can they be ignored either by the Bureaucracy or by the contents whom the Duke was pleased to call "India's responsible leaders?" It is a very serious question of the utmost embarrassment to our statesmen. Mahatma Ghandhi's following may be a minority to-day, but it is determined and well led. If remedial legislation is not undertaken at once and with a better grace than the Higher Bureaucracy has hitherto exhibited, the minority may well become a majority which will make government impossible. Lord Chelmsford's speech at the Calcutta Club proves that nothing is to be expected from him even at the eleventh hour. Our anxious conjecture is whether Lord Reading will, with his judicial acumen, realise the essence of Indian Sinn Fein. It is reported that he will meet the Duke in the South of France before coming to India. His Royal Highness could not serve India better than to tell the Viceroy elect what he saw in India beyond the hedge of official pomp and circumstance, and be it said, transparent camouflage.

ALLEGED RASHNESS OF A CHARGEMAN.

DISMISSAL BY RLY. UNION URGED.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union:—

I This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union regrets that due to lack of proper supervision, a pistol was allowed to come into the hands of a chargeman, who had no license whatsoever, and that a rash act of violence was committed in the Matunga Workshops endangering the life of a poor workman, who was ultimately violently assaulted and hurt in a very bad manner.

II This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union emphatically protests against any and every act of violence so frequently committed by Superior Officers and urges that the above accused should be forthwith discharged from his service as his presence will be certainly endangering the lives of workmen under him and that due punishment should be meted out to him.

MR. HAILEY'S BUDGET.

VICTIM OF HIS OWN RECKLESSNESS.

"Ditecher" writes in "Capital":—

"Just look at that, just look at this
And don't you think there's much amiss.

When Mr. Hailey presented his first Budget to the Indian Legislative Council on 1st March, 1920 he was as chic and jaunty as Serpollette in the village of Corneville, and he would have laughed to scorn my perversion of the boast of her haunting refrain. Alas! a twelve month has brought many changes. On Tuesday, 1st March, 1921, when our super-Olympian of the vaulting ambition had to present his second Budget to the Indian Legislative Assembly he was as limp as a wet rag, hence the justification of the aforesaid perversion. The feet of Nemesis have been startlingly swift to punish the pride that went before the fall. And what a fall, my countrymen! A Revenue Officer, pure and simple, Mr. Hailey was jobbed into a post for which his talents wholly unfitted him. Unfortunately for the country that post was the most important in the imperial administration. A bountiful monsoon and a hectic flush in all businesses starved during the war gave him plenty of money to play with. He was cocksure that in 1920-21 he would rake into the Exchequer 1,38¾ crores out of which he was prepared to spend 1,35¾ crores, so that he might have in hand 3 crorers, quite a sufficient margin. There was no temptation to increase taxation, but as capitalists had money to burn he offered them an unlimited loan at 6 per cent., free of Income tax. He was as bumptious as Lloyd George whose rhetoric he imitated in picturing the rosy dawn of a beautiful future.

King's may be blest, but Bill was glorious.
O'er a' the ills of life victorious.

Professor Edwin Canaan, the eminent political economist, has recently delivered himself of platitude which has a particular application to the case of Mr. Hailey. I will quote it *pour encourager les autres*:

Everyone knows in the abstract that a boom will not last for ever, but in each particular case the imprudent manage to persuade themselves either that there is no boom or else that it will go on for some time longer. So when the end does come it is always an unpleasant surprise to many, while the prudent, who have foreseen and prepared for it, pull a sympathetic long face and only smile inwardly.

Like poor Tam O'Shanter our Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer was a victim of his own recklessness.

Care, mad to see a man sae happy,
E'en drown'd himself amang the nappy.

The bubble burst sooner than even the most cautious expected. Exchange tumbled to pieces; a credit foreign trade balance was turned into a debit of amazing proportions; and the country was soon in the slough of universal industrial depression. The amateur Finance Member was tried and found wanting. He attempted this shift and that, and finally threw up the sponge in despair. He went to the Assembly on Tuesday with the dismal story that the expected surplus of 3 crores had been changed by a malicious fate into a deficit of 11¾ crores. His excuses are too pitiful and profligate to detain me. In the coming year he anticipates another huge deficit of 19 crores unless he imposes new taxation. He accordingly weighs in with a plan of Tariff Reform, protectionist in all its essentials; increased postal rates; increased surcharges on railway goods traffic; increased income-tax and super-tax. On the other hand he is unable to hold out any hope of an early stabilization of rupee exchange. The truth is the Government of India are at their wit's end and are going from one madness to another.

Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadeer. ad auras,
His labour, hoc opus est.

But Mr. Hailey is not an Indian civilian for working. He shifts the burden of responsibility from his shoulders to those of the Assembly. "Oh, surely! surely!" said Mr. Spenlow, "I should be happy myself to propose two months, but I have a partner, Mr. Jorkins."

FUSS OVER PICE FUND COLLECTIONS

The Trustees of the Anjuman Hidayat Islam, Malagaon, objected to the collection towards the Pice Fund and called the District Superintendent of Police and produced witnesses before him to the effect that the Fund, it was alleged, was being raised by pressing the weavers. The Superintendent sent for Seth Abdul Wahid and Maulvi Abdul Majid and threatened them, saying that he would stop the collection of the Fund as well as the meetings, while they openly repudiated the charges. Maulvi Nazirahmed Khujandi addressed a meeting of 8,000 men who unanimously condemned the action of the Superintendent and Trustees of the Anjuman.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has accepted presidentship of the Political Conference shortly to be held at Ajmer. Ali brothers have accepted the invitation to attend.

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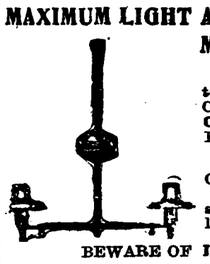

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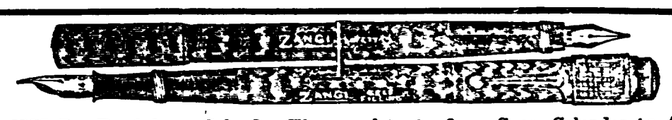

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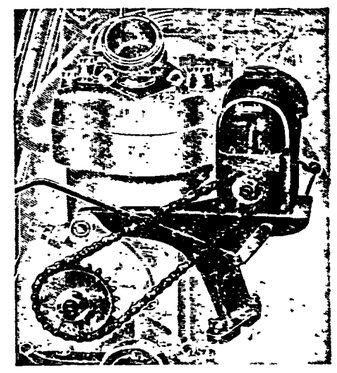

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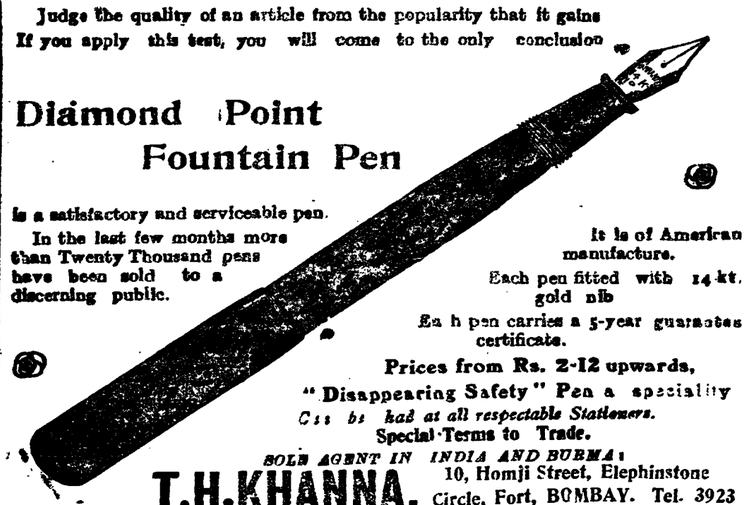

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ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

(FROM "THE NATION")

"In her desire to be rigorous, Austria had overreached herself. She made the world shudder, not at the proposed crimes of the conspirators, but at her own brutality."—Thayer, Life and Times of Cavour, I., 262.

"Last night," wrote Greville in his London Diary for March 1st, 1853, "the Marquis Massinte d'Azeglio came here. . . . He gave us a shocking account of the conduct of the Austrians at Milan in consequence of the recent outbreak. Their tyranny and cruelty have been more like the deed in the Middle Ages than those in our own time. . . . They have thrown away a good opportunity of improving their own moral status in Italy, and completely played the game of their enemies by increasing the national hatred against them tenfold. If ever France finds it her interest to go to war, Italy will be her mark, for she will now find the whole population in her favor, and would be joined by Sardinia. . . . Nor would it be possible for this country to support Austria in a way to secure that Italian dominion which she has so monstrously abused."—Garibaldi and the Thousand, 21.

"And now, men, keep your arms, no matter what happens. I rely upon every man to fight for his arms to the end. Let no man take them from you. I do not care who they be or under what authority they come, I tell you, 'Stick to your arms'."—Sir Edward Carson at an inspection, June 6th, 1914.

'Cornelius Murphy, of Ballydaly, Ratamore, Co. Kerry, farmer, was tried at Cork on January 17th, 1921, by a Military Court for offences against martial law.

"He was charged with being at Ballydaly aforesaid on January 4th, 1921, in improper possession of arms and ammunition—namely, a loaded revolver.

"The Court found Cornelius Murphy guilty and sentenced him to suffer death by being shot. The finding and sentence of the Court were duly confirmed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland.

"The sentence was duly executed at 08.01 hours on February 1st 1921."—Official Announcement from Victoria Barracks, Cork.

There are many who complain that those critics who condemn our conduct in Ireland do less than justice to our difficulties. We do not know whether this feeling underlies Lord Rosebery's letter to the "Times," commenting in courteous terms on the speeches used in London last week by a distinguished American, who remarked that Americans were anxious to know when a British Government would give effect to the desire, so widespread in England, for an honourable settlement. This complaint overlooks a very simple but important truth. Our treatment of Ireland has now taken its place among the great European scandals, and observers of all countries, seeing before them the spectacle of the persecution of a weak people by a strong, deliver judgment on that one fact, believing that persecution of such a character cannot be justified by any political difficulty. These critics feel towards the wrongs of Ireland as Englishmen have felt towards the wrongs of the victims of Turkish or Austrian rule. There are some situations of which one thing is patently true, and that is that there is a fundamental vice in the Government which has produced it. So we felt in the case of Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and the Italy of the forties and fifties'. This feeling quite overshadowed the wild violence of the victims. In 1852 and 1853 the Italian Republicans prepared a conspiracy at Mantua and a revolt at Milan. Assassination was an important element in their plans. These plans came to grief, and the rebels were punished with great severity. To the Austrians of the time it must have seemed extraordinary that other countries took so little notice of the crimes of the rebels (the conspirators spoke of their plans as "the Sicilian Vespers over again"), and such indignant notice of the repression. Yet so it was. The quotation given above from Greville's Diary shows the impression made in England, where the natural horror of the dagger and bomb, weapons that Mazzini's followers used, was swallowed up in the greater horror of Austrian repression.

We are now in the same case. Ireland is the scene of deeds of violence on both sides that revolt human nature; she is the victim of political mistakes, in the past as well as in the present. But the dominating feature of the situation is this political persecution, and its very intensity reveals to the world the hatred with which our rule is regarded. Every day some new incident is added to this revelation. During the last week we have shot a man for having a revolver in his possession which means, presumably, that the barbarous proclamation of last December is to be put into force wherever an opportunity arises. Such a policy will spread lasting hatred in Ireland and violent indignation throughout the world. To put a man to death for possessing firearms carries us back to the worst scandals of the regime which Peel softened a hundred years ago. If this precedent is followed our executions in Ireland will out-number the Austrian executions in Italy. Father Dominic is sentenced by court-martial to five years' imprisonment (two being graciously remitted) for a few expressions in a private letter to a friend. Will anybody in Europe doubt that he is paying the penalty of his friendship with the late Lord Mayor? Does nobody in the Government realize that such conduct will make of him a Igo Bassi? A Catholic priest suffers this fantastic penalty for a private letter. Another Catholic priest is murdered by a Cadet in the presence of twelve of his comrades. The Cadet is found to be insane, and in a country where men's houses are burned by law because a murder has been committed within twenty miles, these policemen who watch a murder with their own eyes suffer no penalty at all.

When the justice administered by a court-martial comes before the public, we learn something of its character and we can imagine what men and women are suffering in a country where most offences are tried by this kind of court in secret. The sentences on the editor and propritors of the "Freeman's Journal" are an example; in another case Judges of the King's Bench Division in Dublin unanimously pronounce that there have been serious irregularities in the trial of a man convicted of murder. The inhabitants of one village are compelled to go down on their knees in the road and swear allegiance; in another every passer-by is compelled to paint inscriptions on a bridge, "God bless the Black-and-Tans". These are the methods of rule of a Government which boasted that its Empire reposed on the consent of the governed. Everybody in Cork has to be within doors after five o'clock, and it is now an offence "to stand or loiter in any public street" in Dublin The general administration of justice and order has been admirably scribed by Mr. Arthur Henderson as treating everybody as guilty who cannot prove on the instant that he is innocent. Mr. George Russell, an artist and man of letter, known in Europe, though not to Sir Hamar Greenwood has published a telling and moderate pamphlet, entitled "A Plea for Justice" demanding once more an inquiry into the destruction of the Irish creameries.

What conclusion does the world draw from the refusal of such an inquiry or from the refusal of an independent inquiry into the burning of Cork or the withholding of the Strickland Report? When a weak nation is governed by a strong and its life assumes this hunted and persecuted character when a boy is hung for taking part in an ambush, when a man is put to death for the mere possession of a revolver, when another receives three years for "Possessing documents connected with the Sinn Fein Parliament," when the fiercest oppression is accompanied by the coarse incitement and invective of the "Weekly Summary," the world sees only one thing; a monstrous case of misgovernment, too monstrous for any excuses on the ground of difficulties or resistance to receive any hearing.

This attitude is all the more easy to explain because, in point of fact, the Government's difficulties are difficulties of its own making. If a Government persists in disregarding the wishes of a nation, it cannot expect to find its task easy. Mr. Dillon says justly, in a letter to a correspondent, that the Government have acted as if their one desire was to drive the nation from constitutional methods. This is true of their administration and their legislation. The "Manchester Guardian" calls attention to a most improper excercise in propaganda. They have the audacity to issue, at the public expense, a paper declaring that the Partition Act is more generous than the Bill demanded by Redmond or Parnell. Mr. Lloyd George knows perfectly well that neither Redmond nor Parnell would have looked at his Act. His Act and his methods of repression are condemned by nine Irishmen out of ten, and the representative and leader of the tenth Irishman characteristically prefers to remain in England and refuses to take any part in the politics of the future. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce has added its condemnation during the last week, pointing out that neither coercion nor the present Act can bring peace to Ireland. "Ireland of the twenty-six counties," one speaker remarked, "would have one vote in five or any revision of her Imperial liability," and she would have none of the powers to which the Colonies owe their success. And a government which offers the Irish people such a measure of financial autonomy expects the world to believe that it has exhausted every method of solving the Irish question before resorting to the methods of the Black-and-Tans.

This very week Mr. de Valera has stated that the Dominions have received everything that Ireland asks. One thing only stands between Great Britain and peace with Ireland, and that is the obstinacy of a few Ministers who think they would lose prestige if they admitted that the Government of Ireland is a question for the decision of Irishmen and not for the wishes of British politicians. Why cannot they show as true a sense of dignity as the Italian Government showed when it decided to treat with the Jugo-Slavs rather than stand on the letter of its treaty? Lord Rosebery asks America what would be her plan in the place of the plan of violence which she condemns. The answer surely is the plan of negotiation. Lord Rosebery says that an extreme party wishes to set up a "hostile State" in Ireland. The Government's policy consists in making the Irish people into a hostile State. An Ireland provoked to such a temper does not cease to be dangerous when she becomes a Crown Colony. A Government which follows the countrary method of treating with Ireland as a friendly people will find the way of satisfying her wishes without compromising the safety of Great Britain.—The "Nation."

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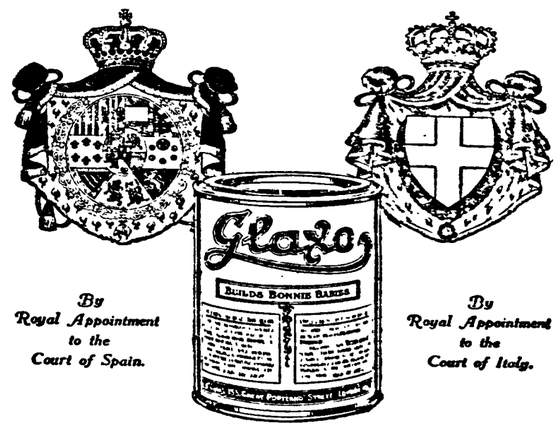

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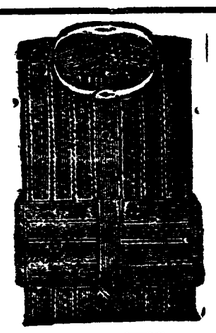

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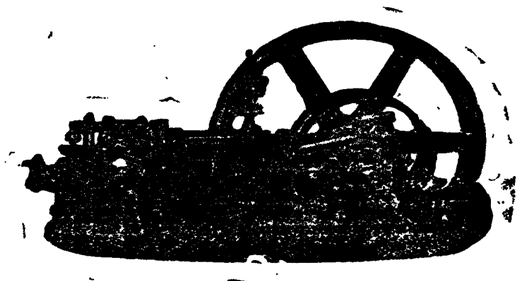

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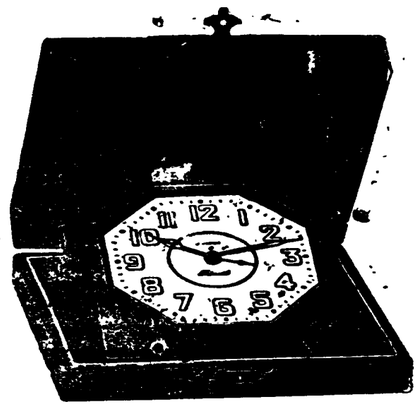

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